WASHINGTON.

Failure of the Outrage Committee to find Any Kuklux in the South.

Judge Busteed, of Alabama, Testifies to Strict Observance of Order in his State.

Denial of the Railroad Officials of Colonel Thompson's Guilt.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

MR. FISH'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—It is asserted by well-posted New York Republicans that the position of Secretary of State has been offered to Edward S. Pierrepont, of New York, and by him declined.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE KUKLUX COMMITTEE.

The testimony before the Kuklux Committee during this week has been on the whole adverse to those who are charging the existence and outrages of such an organization. The testimony seems to be running so much the other way that it is quite probable that the committee will soon adjourn over till fall.

JUDGE BUSTEED'S EVIDENCE.

The most important evidence yet submitted with regard to the condition of Alabama came to-day from Judge Busteed, the U. S. District Judge, who is a Republican and who holds three terms of court during the year in the northern, central, and southern portions of the State. He stated that the State was peaceable and the people as law-abiding as any New England State, and was unaware there were the people intended to obey the laws of Congress electioneer. He denounced as false the statement of a previous witness that there were thirty-three indictments pending in his court for violations of United States laws. He did not believe any man in Alabama was disturbed because of his politics or his religion.

[To the Associated Press.]

TRANSPORTATION OF INDIAN SUPPLIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—The following contracts for transportation of Indian supplies were awarded by the Indian Bureau: To Chick Browne & Co., of Kit Carson, from Kit Carson, Colorado, to Forts Defiance and Wingate, Los Pinos agency, $1 per 100 pounds per 100 miles; John H. Chad, Omaha, from Fort D. A. Russell to Red Cloud agency, $1 45 per 100 pounds per 100 miles; D. J. McCann, Cheyenne City, from Fort D. A. Russell to Whitestone agency, $1 75 per 100 pounds per 100 miles.

HOW DERELICT COLLECTORS' ACCOUNTS ARE WHITEWASHED.

Attention has been called to the fact that in an official document sent to Congress some months ago, by the Secretary of the Treasury, the amount due from internal revenue collectors was said to exceed twenty millions, while the statement of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a few days ago, represented the deficiency at less than three millions. The following is an explanation of the Secretary's report:

When a collector goes out of office all uncollected taxes on his lists are charged to him on the books. The successor, as these taxes are collected, credits them to him, but if any taxes have been wrongfully assessed, or suspended against insolvent firms, they still remain charged to the ex-collector till finally settled, and the account of the ex-collector with the Bureau is open. The improvement of the present administration in the number of unsettled accounts of ex-collectors is constantly increasing, so that some accounts which should have been closed early during the war were, in 1869, still found open. Those accounts have, during the past two years, been gradually settled, and but comparatively few of them now remain unclosed. The Secretary's statement showed the total amounts charged to ex-collectors on the books of the Bureau as explained above, but the statement just published shows the actual amount of cash due. The great portion of this will yet be obtained.

REDUCTION IN THE FORCE.

By the first of July Commissioner Pleasanton expects to have reduced the force of assistants, clerks, etc., in the Bureau to 300. This will make the total number about 1,500. He has now under consideration the adoption of a new kind of paper for beer, distilled spirits, tobacco and cigar stamps, a number of which were furnished by the Hudson paper mills of New York.

The cases pending before the Department of Justice have all been disposed of. That department is now entirely clear of everything except routine work.

THE NEEDLESSNESS OF THE KUKLUX BILL.

At the time the President directed the Secretary of War to issue instructions to department commanders in the South, to co-operate with the civil authorities in suppressing armed bodies of men and in putting a stop to marauding and other violations of law, prayfied by Congress, it was expected that the Attorney General would likewise issue instructions to the United States District Attorneys and Marshals in the Southern States as to the duties they should pursue in enforcing the law and prosecuting offenders. The Department of Justice deferred issuing such instructions until, in the judgment of the President, the condition of affairs in that section of the country shall require, and as yet not an application has been received from United States officers in the South for information on the subject.

Geo. Wm. Curtis has accepted his appointment on the Civil Service Commission.

NEW YORK TAX DELINQUENCIES.

The executive committee of the New York Central railroad have written here denying the reports that they received any information in advance of Commissioner Pleasanton's decision in the scrip tax case, through Mr. Thompson or anybody else. They say the decision was not offered to them, and there was no speculation.

Attorney General Akerman will return on Saturday.

BOWEN'S PARDON.

The final action in the case of C. C. Bowen, for pardon, has been deferred until his return from South Carolina. Politicians are working both for and against the pardon of Bowen, especially is this true in regard to the Republicans in the district of that State formerly represented by Bowen.

THE CHARGE AGAINST COL. THOMPSON PRONOUNCED UNTRUE.

Horace F. Clark, director of the New York Central railroad, has written a letter to Commissioner Pleasanton, in which he says the statement that Col. Thompson, or any person connected with the Internal Revenue Bureau gave information in advance of the promulgation through the press, is entirely without foundation in fact. The first knowledge or intimation of the decision was received through the daily journals. The charge against Col. Thompson is false, and the directors and officers of the New York Central railroad company, to be untrue.

JUDGE BUSTEED'S EVIDENCE.

Judge Busteed, of Alabama, was examined to-day by the Southern Outrage Committee. He said he did not believe any such organization as the Kuklux existed in Alabama, and thought person and property as safe there as in any State in the Union. Having been questioned as to the testimony of Rev. Mr. Laken, parts of which were read to him, he said it was entirely untrue. Laken had represented that thirty-three indictments had been found in Busteed's court for violation of the civil rights bill, and had been tried, but the truth was that only one indictment had been found, and that had not yet been tried. In reply to a question he said he knew a man named Willard Warner, who applied for exemption from jury duty in his court in the year 1867 or 1868, on the ground that he (Warner) was a Senator in the State of Ohio at that time.

MR. DELANO TO INDIAN COMMISSIONER PARKER.

Secretary Delano has written the following letter to Commissioner Parker which explains itself:

HON. E. S. Parker—Sir: In reply to your letter of the 21st instant, asking to be instructed as to what amounts, vouchers, etc., shall be submitted for action of the Executive Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners, I will state that I deem it advisable to refer to said committee for examination and approval all vouchers connected with Indian affairs, except expense and compensation accounts of commissioners, special agents, &c., referred to you; but, as such accounts in many instances include items which the Executive Committee is by law to pass upon, I am of the opinion that to avoid any misunderstanding on the subject it would be best to present all vouchers of whatever character for approval of said committee.

[Signed] C. DELANO, Secretary.

BASE BALL.

Olympics vs. Eckfords, and the Atlantics vs. Keokongas—Four of the Red Stockings.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The Olympics, of Washington, to-day defeated the Eckfords by the following score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—T
Olympics	1	0	0	5	1	8	2	0	1	0	0	11
Eckfords	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3

NEW YORK, June 23.—The match between the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and the Keokongas, of Fort Wayne, resulted in a victory for the former, by a score of 29 to 14. The Atlantics were without Carney at second base, and that position was very weak. The Atlantics batted to fine style.

BOSTON, June 23.—The Boston Red Stockings start on their Western tour to-morrow evening, and play the Athletics, of Philadelphia, on the 26th inst., and the Enterprise, of Pittsburg, on the 28th inst.

The Courier-Journal.

VOL XLII LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1871. NEW SERIES, NO. 1,105.

NEW YORK.

The Methodist Book Concern Trial—The Union League Pledges Itself to the Support of Loyal Governors in the South—The Wall-Street Sensation of Wednesday, Etc., Etc., Etc.

KILLED BY BLOODHOUNDS.

NEW YORK, June 23.—A horrible affair occurred Tuesday on Barren Island, which is situated between Coney Island and Far Rockaway, on Long Island. A fisherman named Dan Ryder, while fishing near this island, landed for water and, upon gaining the beach, was first attacked by three savage bloodhounds, who lacerated his limbs in a fearful manner, but Ryder nearly succeeded in regaining his sloop, when five more ferocious dogs fell upon him, throwing him upon the beach, and gnawing his back and breast frightfully. Capt. Petry, of the Bellhorn, and friends, who were in a yacht about a mile distant, saw the whole affair, and hastened to his rescue. Ryder was found nearly dead from loss of blood, and his clothing stripped from his body. No hopes of his recovery are entertained.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN TRIAL.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The committee of the Book Concern, before which Doctor Lanahan is on trial, were engaged to-day in listening to the summing up by Judge Reynolds, for the defense. Gen. Tenuyon then addressed the committee for the prosecution. It is thought that the case will be closed to-day, but a decision will not be given in the case in which Lanahan appealed to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel Dr. Carlton, agent for the Concern, to allow him to examine the books back to 1865. Judge Barnard to-day, in an elaborate opinion, denied the application, the principal grounds being that Dr. Lanahan, before making the charges, should have had proofs in his hands, and that the Concern was not bound to furnish the evidence.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League is in session to-day at St. Nicholas Hotel, ex-Gov. Wm. A. Newell, of New Jersey, presiding. There are present Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania; Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, and Chairman, of Maine; John McAuley, of Alabama; Major McQuade, of Pennsylvania; Messrs. Peckney and Chamberlain, of New York; and Godard, of Brooklyn. Nation Secretary Thomas G. Baker read a report of the condition of the league, upon which there was considerable discussion. Addresses were made by several distinguished gentlemen present, and some business of a private character was transacted. The committee adjourned to meet in Cape May in July.

RAILROAD RIOT IN NEW JERSEY.

The riot in Bloomfield, New Jersey, of which mention was made yesterday, was really a very serious affair, and for a long time threatened to end in a violent collision by the opposing parties. The excitement last evening was very great, and application was made by the town authorities for an injunction to restrain the Second company from continuing the construction of the bridge. At an early hour this morning Messrs. Wecker & Hidder, contractors for the bridge, arrived at the scene with a large force of men, and announced their intention of holding their ground against any opposition. As the citizens are equally determined, a conflict seems imminent, unless the authorities interfere to prevent bloodshed.

THE POLARIS.

The Arctic steamer Polaris will be ready to leave for the North Pole on Tuesday next. Mr. Hall has succeeded in getting a scientific staff and crew to suit him.

SWEEL AFTER THE STORM ON WALL STREET.

The leading operator in the Rock Island speculation offered to settle some of his contracts at five per cent. cash or in full with his notes at twelve months. Brokers were engaged yesterday ur ravoling the tangled thread of the transactions, and it is said that the settlement there is a tendency to suspension, whatever features may be developed when the clearing sheet is made up. Stocks for cash are realized at their actual value. The creditors of suspended firms believing there is an interest in assets, which should have been applied to the payment of their claims, have sued out an injunction against the removal of these assets from the vault of the Safe Deposit Company. Whether such litigation as may be necessary to settle the dispute, but the box in which the assets was supposed to be was found empty. The victims then attached the bank account of the slippery broker. On the street yesterday the drift of the comments upon the Rock Island affair was violently denunciatory of the principals concerned in it. Woodward is alleged to have deliberately plundered the street of from five to ten millions of the people's hard dollars, and in doing so to have remorselessly broken down a dozen or more smaller firms dependent upon him. He is pronounced a confidence man of the first magnitude.

TROUBLE AMONG THE RELIGIONS.

The dissatisfaction with the management of the American Home Missionary Society, which has resulted in the unanimous adop ion, by the General Association of Massachusetts and of Connecticut, of resolutions withdrawing from the support of the Society.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

Several large ownerless real estate have been having prices at meetings since last month. With the aid of experienced book-keepers, they have been analyzing the municipal accounts, as published for the last five or twelve years. Next Monday evening they will be prepared to report at a special meeting of the Council of Political Reform.

THE STATE OF SIEGE FAILURE.

The failure of Sam. B. Locke, dealer in iron and metals, is announced, with liabilities at two hundred and forty-one thousand dollars and assets at eight thousand dollars.

UNION LEAGUE APPOINTMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

Appointments of State members of the Union League follow: Alabama, Hon. O. A. Hadley; Kentucky, J. R. Barnes; Mississippi, A. Ames; Missouri, Jos. T. Beach; North Carolina, Jas. H. Harris; Oregon, G. L. Williams; Utah, Chief Justice Jas. B. McKean. A resolution was offered by Col. J. L. Lewes, of Arkansas, which, after a long discussion, was adopted, pledging the Union League to aid loyal Governors of the South in their efforts to maintain law and order, and calling upon all Americans to rally to the standard of peace and harmony.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 23—P. M.

The Gold market opened dull but steady at 112¾@112¾, but late in the day was firm; 112⅝ was bid on the prospect of a large shipment to-morrow. From 1 to 3 per cent. was paid for carrying.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were $33,00,000.

The Government bond market was firm, showing a slight advance over yesterday's prices on the more active issues.

Rock Island stock is not yet over the pame and to-day sold at one time at a full one per cent. Suits and attachments, which invariably follow all such financial catastrophies as the one recently witnessed on the Stock Exchange. The market opened unsettled, at times being strong and again weak. There was considerable pressure to sell the active list, under which there was a sharp decline in Lake Shore, Rock Island, Ohio & Northwestern and Union Pacific. Hannibal and St. Joseph has been steadily declining from 86 to 81. The market at the close was feverish and unsettled, with most of the shares down to the lowest point of the day.

Money was active at 7 per cent.

In Southern State securities Tennessees were stronger, but the remainder of the list was neglected.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 113¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '62	113½	Coupons of '65	117½
Coupons of '62, new	113½	Coupons of '65, new	113½
Coupons of '64	113½	Coupons of '65, new	112½
Coupons of '64, new	113½	Coupons of '67	114½
Coupons of '65	113½	Coupons of '68	114½
Five-forties	111½	Ten-forties	110¾
Currency 6's	115		

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	86½	Old Virginia	68½
Old Tenn	72½	Old N. Car	46¾
New Tenn	72½	New N. Car	37
New Virginia	55½		

STOCKS.

Canton	79½	Rock Island	111⅞
Western U. Tel	35½	C. & Col'mbus	111
Quicksilver	12	St. Paul	60
Mariposa	7	Do preferred	79
Do preferred	18	Toledo & Wabash	57
Adams Express	85½	Do preferred	80½
Wells & Fargo	67½	Ft. Wayne	100
Amer. Express	53½	Terre Haute	28
U. S. Express	54½	Do preferred	55
Pacific Mail	41¾	Chi. & Alton	12¾
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	90½	Do preferred	131
N. Y. Central	92¾	Ohio & Mississippi	33½
Erie	27¾	C. C. and C	86½
Erie preferred	50	Burlington	115½
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	111¾
Do preferred	126	C. C. & I. C	30½
Reading	104½	Ill. Cent.	109
Mich. Central	105	Union Pacific	30½
Pittsburg	118	Cent'l Pac. bonds	102¾
Northwestern	84½	Union Pac. bonds	81¾
Do preferred	88½		

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 23.—Beeves, receipt 4,500 head, and 60 car loads are to arrive to-morrow. The market is slow and dragging, and opened 15c lower, the bulk of the sales at a decline of 25c from last week's closing price. The quality is hardly as good as last week's. There are but few New York and Brighton men here to-day, but there is a large attendance of country dealers. H. Rosenthal sold 40 head of Illinois, 1,130 lbs., at 6½c; 100 head, 1,200 lbs., at 6½@6¾c; 100 head, 1,300 lbs., at 6¾@6¾c; 120 head, 1,130 lbs., at 6¾c; 80 head, 1,200 lbs., at 6¾c; 36 head, 1,060 lbs., at 6c; 40 head of Texans, 900 lbs., at 5½c. Livingston & Rosenthal sold 70 head of Illinois, 1,170 lbs., at 6¾@6¾c; 16 head, 1,200 lbs., at 6¾c; 19 head of Indians, 1,150 lbs., at 6¼c; 80 head, 1,178 lbs., at 6¼c. Henry Rankin sold 80 head of Illinois, 1,200 lbs., at 6¾c; 30 head, 1,220 lbs., at 6¾c. J. A. Munroe sold 16 head of Illinois, 1,300 lbs., at 7c. J. Smith sold 62 head of Illinois, 1,420 lbs., at 7¼. Wm. Thompson sold 80 head of New York bulls, 1,100 lbs., at 4¾c; 20 head of Illinois steers, 1,070 lbs., at 6¼c.

Sheep, receipts 12,600 head. The quality is poor. The market is still and prices are ½@¾c lower than last week. There were very few sent forward. Ohio 75 lbs. sold at 6¾c; 78 lbs. at 5¾@5¾c; 97 lbs. at 5¾@5¾c; Indiana 86 lbs. at 6c; Canada 118 lbs. at 6¼c. Ohio and Canada lambs 10c.

Hogs, receipts 12,000 head. One sale was reported, average 2 5 lbs., at $5 10.

FOREIGN.

Guizot Recommends the Support of Thiers—Belgian Subjects under Arrest in France—The French Loan—Hospitalities to Americans in England, Etc.

KILLED BY BLOODHOUNDS.

PARIS, June 23.—A report that Count De Paris has arrived at Versailles is unfounded.

There is great apathy in Paris in regard to the elections. The Marquis De Gabral, French Charge D'Affaires at Berlin, has arrived in the German capital.

PARIS, June 23.—The official journal publishes a decree, recalling to their posts all furloughed treasurers, receivers and collectors, to receive subscriptions to the loan. The official journal also publishes an immense list of amounts received by the French consuls and ambassadors in foreign countries in aid of the victims of the war.

No Inflammable Material to be Sold in Paris.

Marshal McMahon has issued an order abrogating former regulations permitting the sale of inflammables. By the new order, retailers are forbidden to keep on hand at one time over two hundred litres of such material. All persons who disobey this mandate will be tried by court-martial. Manufacturers and dealers in arms and ammunition are also required to submit to the restrictions upon the fabrication and sale of these articles.

The French mail service for India and China will be re-established in July, leaving Marseilles once a fortnight, on Sunday.

The Chamber to-day formed the Committee of Thirty, as far as known, of the Communists under arrest in Paris, one hundred and sixty-five are subjects of Belgium. He said the Belgian Government had not asked for their release, nor did it intend to, but it expected and it would see that they had an impartial trial.

PARIS, June 23.—Prince Napoleon has declined the nomination to the Assembly from the department of Charent in favor of Rochefort.

A letter from Guizot on the state of France is published. It counsels the maintenance of President Thiers in power; approves his policy, and desires the speedy solution of the monarchical question.

Gambetta is in Malta. Many of the Communist refugees from Paris have arrived in Malta, among them a number of the Central Committee and of the International Society.

PARIS, June 22.—An explosion of gunpowder has occurred in the Polygon of Vincennes. Nobody was injured.

Fifteen thousand troops have been sent to Fontainbleau, where two of the court-martials are to convene.

The corps of General Douay will soon be sent to Lyons.

The Verite says the courts will commence their sittings on Wednesday next.

M. Picrre, formerly Prefect of Police and Secretary of the Emperor Napoleon, is expected to arrive from England.

An Author's Vanity.

President Thiers has presented to each regiment of the army a copy of his history of the Revolution and the Empire.

The Ganlois announces that the elections for Councelles Generaux will be held on the 30th of July.

A Free Trade League has been established at Versailles, with Leon Say as President, and Flotiard as Secretary. The league object to the modification of any of the commercial treaties with the other powers, without the assent of the Assembly.

The French loan has been issued at 83f. 50c payable in seventeen installments. Subscriptions to it will be received on and after the 26th.

PARIS, June 23.—A letter from M. Louis Blanc is published, declaring that the Republican party, hitherto a force, must become a power.

La Liberte reports that a violent quarrel took place yesterday on the Boulevards between promenaders and a party of Prussian

Marshal McMahon has requested the Prussian commander to prevent his officers from entering the city. The stringency of the passport system has been increased.

Arrests continue to be made. Among the prisoners sent to Versailles within the present week are a considerable number of well-dressed and respectably appearing men and women.

The State of Siege in Paris.

VERSAILLES, June 23.—In the Assembly today the Minister of the Interior stated that it would be inopportune to raise the state of siege in Paris at present, but the government would allow the citizens every liberty in the coming elections not inconsistent with the public safety. The public utterance of insurrectionary doctrines and inflammatory appeals could not be permitted. The Assembly appointed a committee, previously agreed upon, to revise the decrees of the government of Tours and Bordeaux.

MISCELLANEOUS.

English Diplomatic Appointments.

LONDON, June 23—Lord Augustus Loftus will probably succeed Lord Bloomfield as British Ambassador at Berlin, and Sir Augustus Paget, now Envoy to Florence, will become Ambassador to Berlin, in place of Lord Loftus.

The Historian Grote's Successor.

Lord Belper, now Vice-President of the University of London, has been appointed to succeed the late George Grote, as President of that institution.

Napoleon's Future Residence.

It is said that Ex-Emperor Napoleon is about to take up his residence in the Parish of Mainbeuf-on-Sea-Derbon.

FLORENCE, June 23—The Chamber of Deputies has approved the bill for reorganization of the army, and is now engaged in discussion of measures of public safety.

The Brussels Riot.

BRUSSELS, June 23.—A letter from the Burgomaster of Brussels congratulates the Civic Guards on the patience and energy which they have exhibited, and their readiness to act during the recent disturbances.

Hospitalities to Americans.

LONDON, June 23—The Daily News of today says the American members of the deputation for promoting religious liberty in Russia, who will shortly arrive in England, will be present on Tuesday next at the soiree at the National Club, and be entertained on Wednesday by the Baroness Burdett Richmond. Among the visitors expected are Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, and Hon. Peter Parker.

MADRID, June 23.—The Cortes will finally vote the bill address to-morrow, after which the Ministry will be arranged.

Bismarck on the Catholic Question.

BERLIN, June 23.—Count Bismarck has written a letter to certain members of the Reichstag, in which he says he expected the Belgian delegates in that body oppose German unity, he has received assurance from Cardinal Antonelli that the Pope disapproves of their cause.

Royal Privileges Not Yet Obsolete in England.

LONDON, June 23—In the House of Commons to-day two fruitless attacks were made on royal privileges. One was a proposition to build a much-needed public road through the grounds and Park in front of Buckingham Palace; the other was a proposal to sell unoccupied palaces, such as St. James and Hampton Court Palaces, and to apply the production of the public debt. Both were rejected, Gladstone and the Whig members being conspicuous in their devotion to the time honored institutions of the monarchy.

Proposed Government of the Indian Archipelago.

OKMULGEE, INDIAN TER., June 20, via Chicago, 23.—The Times special furnishes further particulars of the great Indian Council. The delegates to the council referred the duty of considering the best course to be pursued to secure, as early as practicable, the establishment of the government of the Indian archipelago, under the Constitution, submitted in December, 1870, presented their report this morning. The chief justice, Sandy Beaver, presented. The report proposes that, inasmuch as a constitution, in the opinion of the General Council, is not inconsistent with the rights, privileges and obligations of the people of the Indian country, and secures to them the great and inestimable right of self-government, to be exercised in accordance growing out of the treaty of 1866 impose upon them the necessity of adopting some form of general government for this territory.

Resolved, Therefore, that the action of the General Council in December, 1870, which framed a constitution for the nations in the several nations represented in said council, is hereby reaffirmed.

Provision is further made for creating a Provisional Government, and the election of a Governor and other officers, whose duties shall be such as are prescribed by the constitution.

SAN DOMINGO.

Fight Between the Baez and Cabral Forces—The Town of San Juan Blown Up.

KINGSTON, JAM., June 23.—Advices from St. Thomas, up to the 17th inst., state that on the 4th the troops of the Baez Government, 1,200 to 1,500, had attacked about an equal number of Cabral's forces at San Juan. The latter were defeated with heavy loss, including two cannon captured. General Genereaux will be killed and eighteen prisoners and the camp equipage taken. When Cabral saw it was necessary for him to retreat, he ordered the powder magazine to be fired, which was done, and nearly the whole town of San Juan, according to report, was destroyed. Baez, during the action, remained at Azua, but has returned to the capital since.

THE TURF.

Some Fine Time Made in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—The first race at the Abbey track to-day was one mile dash, free for all three-year olds; premium $100; five per cent. entrance added. The race was won by Commerce, beating Knight of St. Louis and Belle of Aiken. Time—1:47.

The second race was two mile heats; premium $200; five per cent. entrance added. Mollie took the first heat, Barney Williams the second and third; Longfellow, distanced. Time—3:40¾; 3:41¾; 3:42¾. This was one of the finest contests ever witnessed in St. Louis.

THE SOUTH.

A Penitent Texas Homicide Confesses His Guilt—Murder of a Telegraph Operator, Etc.

A TEXAS HOMICIDE GIVES HIMSELF UP IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 23.—A man calling himself Charles J. Jacobs approached a policeman and asked to be taken into custody, for the reason that he was a murderer. He says that a short time since, at a ranch near Bryan, Texas, he killed a man named Weatherly, but claims that he did it in self-defense. He claims that Weatherly had fired two shots at him before he returned the fire, which proved fatal. He felt so troubled that he could not resist the impulse to give himself up as a murderer.

LEASE OF THE MACON AND WESTERN R. R.

MACON, GA., June 23.—In the Macon and Western railroad case, to-day, Judge Alexander gave a decision, sustaining the injunction and affirming the right of the Macon and Western company to lease its road, but doubting the power of the Central road, under its charter, to become a lessor.

EXPENDITURES BORNED IN ALABAMA.

MOBILE, ALA., June 23.—Some notorious thieves entered the Southern-bound express car on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Sunday morning last, Overton the messenger, and threw out the safe, which contained a large amount of money. The safe was found broken open. The thieves were tracked to this city, and two of them arrested yesterday, and with them was found a portion of the stolen money. The remainder, it is thought, will be recovered. One of the prisoners is an escaped convict, and a desperate character.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—Thomas Wrenchell has been arrested for the murder of James E. Lyons, a telegraph operator. Wrenchell, it is alleged, struck Lyons with a heavy club that he died Sunday.

AN INDIANA TRAGEDY.

A Discarded Lover Shoots Dead His Former Fiance in the Act of Her Pupils, and then Shoots Himself.

CHICAGO, June 23.—A special to the Tribune, from White Pigeon, Michigan, says that a fearful tragedy occurred at the Stone Lake school-house, a few miles from here, yesterday afternoon. Chauncey Barnes and Addie Dwight, a worthy young school-teacher, were formerly engaged to be married. Subsequently, Miss Dwight, finding him unworthy, told him that she would not fulfil the engagement. Yesterday, during school hours, in company with a young lady, Barnes proceeded toward the school-house to call on Miss Dwight. Finding her near the schoolhouse with some of the scholars looking for a spot suitable for holding a picnic, he requested her to step to one side, as he wished to speak with her. She did so; he then asked her if she intended keeping her plight. She answered, decidedly, no. He then drew a revolver and discharged two balls into her brain, killing her instantly. He then fired four shots into his own head. Barnes is still alive, but is sinking rapidly. He has been taken to the Lagrange county (Indiana) jail. Intense excitement prevails in the vicinity, and should Barnes show any sign of recovery he will doubtless be lynched.

THE TURF.

The Beacon Park, Boston, Races.

BOSTON, June 23.—The races were well attended. Purse $1,000, mile heats, best of five, horses never beaten 2:40, was won by Sea-foam. Time—2:30¾; 2:31¾; 2:30¾.

In the second race, for a $500 purse, horses never beaten 2:28, only two started, Henry and Elmo. The race was won easily by Henry. Time—2:26¾; 2:23¾. 2:21¾.

The third race for a purse of $1,000 for three-year olds, was won by B. S. Wright. Five heats were required to decide this race. Best time made, 2:44¾.

The Irish Giant Challenges Tom Allen.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—Ned O'Baldwin, the pugilist, who has been here for a few days past, will issue a card this evening challenging Tom Allen to fight him for $2,500 or more, the mill to come off not less than four months from the time of signing the articles.

RAILROAD.

Railroad Contract Let.

FORT SCOTT, KAN., June 23.—A despatch from A. C. Mitchell, President, dated at Lebanon, Mo., yesterday, announces that the contract for grading, ironing and equipping the Leaded and Fort Scott Railroad, from the Mississippi river to Fort Scott, has been closed with George A. Fitch, New York.

Settling the "New Northwest."

The claim made by the promoters of the Northern Pacific Railroad, as to the excellent character of the country traversed by that thoroughfare, seems to be verified by the fact that settlers are moving to the line of the road in Minnesota and Eastern Dakota in unprecented numbers. A late number of the St. Paul Pioneer says:

"The roads leading to the Red River Valley are literally covered with emigrant wagons with their usual accompaniments of families, furniture, and stock of all kinds. The wagon roads from Sauk Centre to St. Peter show daily accessions to the vast caravan wending its way to the fertile valley of the Red of the North. The extent of the great incoming tide of humanity can be best estimated on the road between Alexandria and Pomme de Terre. Two hundred wagons per day pass over this portion of the route northwest, and the camp-fires are seldom allowed to go out—a fresh train of emigrants arriving almost as soon as its predecessor has resumed its march. A noticeable feature of this year's emigration is its quality, the wagons being loaded with household goods and farming implements, and are followed by herds of cattle and other stock which in quality would do credit to any county."

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Eligibility in the Sixth Ward.

Presuming that I am the party referred to in the communication which appeared in yesterday's COURIER-JOURNAL, referring to the eligibility of a candidate for the Legislature in the Sixth ward, I desire to say to the voters of that ward that I am a native of Kentucky, and have lived in this State more than two years, and in this city more than one year. During my residence in this city I have been devoting myself to the practice of the law.

JOHN WATTS KEARNY.

First Ward.

As per instructions of the City Executive Committee, the Democrats of the First Ward will call at the following places between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock Saturday evening, June 24th, and cast their votes for delegates to nominate a candidate for the House of Representatives:

The first precinct to meet at their regular voting places.

The second precinct to meet at the Woodland Garden.

The third precinct to meet at Phenix Hill.

By order of EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOHN M. LETTERLY, Chairman First Ward.

Fourth Ward.

The Democracy of the First Precinct of the Fourth Ward are requested to meet at Turner Hall, Jefferson street, between Preston and Jackson, on Saturday evening, the 24th inst., between 5 and 7 o'clock, to elect delegates to the Legislative Convention to be held July 1st, according to the instructions of the City Democratic Executive Committee.

T. RANKIN, Sub-Committee.

Fifth Ward.

As per instructions of the City Executive Committee, the Democrats of the Fifth ward will call at the following places, between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock Saturday evening, June 24th, and cast their votes for delegates to nominate candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives:

All Democrats living north of Walnut street will vote at the coal office on the south side of Market street, below Floyd. Those living south of Walnut street, at the grocery, corner of East and Chestnut streets.

JOHN BUDD,
FRANK HENRY,
J. L. SNYDER,
Ward Committee.

Democratic Meeting in the Sixth Ward.

Pursuant to the call of the City Central Committee, the Democrats of the Sixth ward will meet this Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock p. m., to elect delegates to the convention to be held on the 1st of July, 1871.

Democrats in the First precinct will meet at Bech's Hall. The meeting in the second precinct will be held at T. D. Fox's carpenter-shop, on Second street, between Chestnut and Gray.

Sixth Ward Democratic Primary Meeting.

The voters of the First Precinct of the Sixth Ward are requested to meet between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock p. m. to-day, at Bech's Hall, and those of the Second and Third Precincts at Mr. Fox's shop, on Second street, between Chestnut and Gray.

Seventh Ward.

The Democrats of the second precinct of the Seventh Ward, are hereby notified that the primary election to elect delegates to the Saturday, June 24th, will be held at Christopher's carpenter shop, instead of in the lecture hall of the Central Market building, as heretofore announced.

By order of Central Committee.

ISAAC S. TYLER,
J. C. JOHNSTON,
Sub-Committee.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOY PRICE, JUDGE.

[illegible] Hoy for six months to keep the peace; Robert Mahoney, same; fined $25; Martin Hayden and Anna Hornsby, same; discharged.

John Tompperi and J. L. Leuker[illegible], charged with an unlawful sale of liquors without an examination, and upon hearing the proof they were held to bail to answer for the misdemeanor in $2,500 each, and $1,000 each for their good behavior for twelve months.

Nicholas Shannon, indecent exposure of person; fined $20.

Henry Smith, assault and battery on William Schneider; fined $5.

Sam Woolsey, abuse of family; dismissed.

Jos. Jones, indecent exposure of person; fined $20, and held in $500 bond for twelve months.

Alex. Campbell, cutting Geo. King; discharged.

John A. Miller, stealing from a fellow-servant from F. W. Mers; continued until Saturday.

W. M. Crail, malicious shooting, a steam car over and wounding Pat Rowan; discharged.

Harrison Bowers, stealing $4 in money, two pairs of stockings and a locket from Annie Jackson; held in $3,000 bond to answer.

J. Jennings, false swearing; continued until to-day; required to give bail in the sum of $600 to appear.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

James Stephens vs. Hope Insurance Company; petition for rehearing overruled.

Thos. Jones vs. John Doyle; order remanding case of June 9th set aside, and set for hearing 23d September.

Frank Crabb vs. French Calloway et al.; demurrer to petition overruled.

Chas. Obst vs. Wm. Mulens; all parties who, by the apportionment, were chargeable, and who had not paid, were defendants to the suit. The commissioner will have to do duty. Time to be fixed in petition for rehearing. Petition overru ed.

R. B. Buckner vs. Thos. Buckner et al.; response of Sanders insufficient; rule made absolute.

Thos. J. O'Neal et al. vs. Eliza A. O'Neal; real estate mentioned in amended petition ordered to be sold, and proceeds invested by Master Commissioner in bonds and stock of the county, to be held for the same uses and trusts as heretofore, &c., without the change. During the session of 1868-9, Eliza A. O'Neal, during life, and, after death, to the children of Joseph O'Neal, deceased, George Shadburn appointed commissioner to make said sale and carry into effect this decree.

Leo Bondi vs. Jos. Bondi et al.; subpœnaed; decree to enforce lien for $334, with interest. Real estate mentioned in petition to be sold upon credit for $1,000, with interest, and credit of by $145 50, and the further sum of $1,000, with interests.

Collis Ormsby vs. Wilhelmina Bariaments et al.; order of sale.

W. O. Harris vs. James F. Harbison; B. H. Young allowed $75 per month from the 21st of April for the services of C. F. Harbison, as Administrator and defendant may prepare an order to remove the property as should be correct; if not able to agree the court will order a sale.

John Gill's administrator et al. vs. City of Louisville; judgment for plaintiff for $1,600 and $46 15 and costs.

Eliza A. Evans et al., on petition; remanded; the infants are not parties and commissioner's report insufficient.

Val Hoffman et al. vs. Geo. H. Frehing et al.; exceptions to report of partition sustained. Mary Hoffman allowed $15 and Gupper and Leffler $10 each.

Mary J. Hughes et al. vs. Caleb B. Townley et al.; dismissed.

Oscar O. Curry et al. vs. Ann C. Hinkle, et al.; James McGrath, Esq., appointed to take charge of the property, and to collect the rents, and the writ of injunction ordered to be made perpetual.

P. T. & O. Gray vs. Mary E. Gray; response to rule insufficient. Rule made absolute.

Joseph F. Speier vs. Amos Semboll et al.; dismissed with costs.

Susan E. Kline vs. Herman [illegible]; divorce; suit; order allowing plaintiff $5 per week; divorce a mensa et thoro for both parties.

E. C. Hampton vs. W. P. Hampton; divorce suit; plaintiff ordered to surrender children to defendant; W. P. Hampton to pay $1,000 costs; plaintiff reduced from $20 to $5.

J. C. Mulholland vs. John W. Stebbins; exceptions to Commissioner's report sustained, and referred for proof and report.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

W. C. Kess, Jr., vs. A. Symones et al.; assigned to 25th October.

Elizabeth Madden vs. Andrew Goss et al.; assigned to 27th inst.

E. H. Trimble vs. Patrick Murry; assigned to 27th October.

W. T. Samuels vs. J. C. Mulholland; assigned to 19th October.

**UNIT

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1871.

Democratic State Ticket.

Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE, of Boyle.
Lieut. Gov.—JOHN G. CARLISLE, of Kenton.
Attorney General—JOHN RODMAN, of Franklin.
Aud. Pub. Accts.—D. HOWARD SMITH, of Owen.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE, of Franklin.
Sup. Pub. Ins.—Rev. H. A. M. HENDERSON, Fayette.
Register Land Office—J. ALEX ARDEN GRANT.
For State Senator—E. D. STANDIFORD.
For Rep. Jeff. County—E. POLK JOHNSON.
Election Monday, August 7, 1871.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 00 per square for each insertion of the first week; 75 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square per month, with two names, three copies of the paper, VERY DAILY, for one month, $35 two months, $55 three months, $75.

For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," Marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 10 cents.

City Features" 15 cents per line. "City Items" 25 cents per line. Local Notices" 50 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

Medical, Proprietary and "Lottery" advertisements $1 per line for each insertion.

Cuts and stereotype ad vertisements double price.

Deaths and notices of marriages 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisements. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement counted less than $1 00. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description, relating to the interests of individuals [illegible] character, relating to the interests of individuals [illegible] is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once disastrous and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Golladay's drawing takes place next Monday. Capital prize, $4,000.

Rev. Dr. Henderson, of Shelby county, will deliver an address on Temperance in Newcastle, Henry county, Ky., on the Fourth of July.

The "auburn-haired model of senile bachelorhood," is the way the Lexington Statesman preserves the amenities toward a brother editor.

The vexed question as to the county seat of Lee has been decided in favor of Beattyville by a popular vote, and a site for the court-house selected.

Thompson Head, of Harrodsburg, in consequence of paralysis of the throat, has not been able to swallow a morsel of food, either liquid or solid, for more than ten days. He has been confined to his bed for about five years.

Kentucky has ten daily newspapers, two tri-weeklies, five semi-weeklies, seventy-six weeklies and twelve monthlies. Of the dailies seven are in Louisville, two of which are German, one in Lexington, one in Paducah and one in Frankfort.

On the Russell road, about nine miles from Lexington, in broad daylight last Tuesday, an old gentleman named Abraham Andrews was attacked by a negro and robbed of his watch. The negro seized the bridle of Mr. Andrews' horse and demanded his money; the old gentleman had been with Bing upon discovering which the negro became enraged, drew a knife and struck at Mr. Andrews, fortunately not wounding him, after which he drew a pistol, but a sudden motion of the horse threw him off, and his intended victim escaped.

At a meeting of the citizens of Waynesburg, Lincoln county, last Saturday, among other resolutions pertinent to the same subject, the following were passed: "1st, That we are utterly opposed to mob law, let it assume whatever shape it may. 2d, If any citizen shall violate the criminal or penal laws of the State, we hold it to be the sacred duty of all officers of the law to bring the offender to a speedy trial, according to the regularly prescribed forms of law, and it is likewise the solemn duty of every citizen, when he is aware of offense against the law, to inform the civil officers of the fact, and, if necessary, assist them in arresting the offender."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Pensacola, Fla., is to have a grand regatta on July 5th and 7th.

The Griffin (Ga.) Star mentions a stalk of cotton 84 inches high.

Gen. Bradford, of Mississippi, the hero of Buena Vista, was at Memphis last Wednesday.

Leesburg, N. C., has twenty walnut trees in a row one hundred years old, and they all bear.

The crop of candidates for the Virginia Legislature this fall will be uncommonly large.

Virginia and South Carolina exchanges generally furnish very cheering reports of the crops.

Three attempts at suicide in Richmond, Va., within forty-eight hours. Only one successful.

The "Albemarle Rangers," an old cavalry company of Albemarle county, Va., has been reorganized.

The question at Wilson, N. C., is—whether the dogs or the people shall have possession of the town.

The Gonzales (Texas) Inquirer says that cotton-picking will commence in that county on July 1st.

Hillsboro, N. C., has a house, in the porch of which a British sentinel was killed as he walked his post.

An Atlanta cotton merchant realized ten thousand dollars in consequence of the advance in cotton.

The Oglethorpe Manufacturing Company, of Augusta, Ga., has received nearly $30,000 in subscriptions.

The laborers on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, under the new management, will be paid weekly.

An army deserter has been arrested in Rappahannock county, Virginia, for stealing a watch and chain from a corpse.

The Selma (Ala.) Times says the county officials are emptying the County Treasurer for not having any funds to pay them off.

Hon. A. H. Stephens' health is improving. He now weighs 70 pounds—his weight about ten months ago being only 50 pounds.

The Hickory Tavern (N. C.) Eagle boasts that Hickory Tavern is like the Kingdom of Heaven, because there is not a lawyer in it.

Prospect Hill, in Caswell county, N. C., has an old half-breed Indian woman a hundred years old, who is lively and works a steer.

Pickles in the neighborhood of Norfolk, Va., wind up by the girls standing in a long row, while the young men go along the line and kiss them all, "good-night."

The negro brakemen on the Mississippi Central road have an organized system of depredations upon freight trains. Four of them will go to the penitentiary.

The surviving members of Terry's famous Texas Rangers met at Houston, Texas, lately and formed a social organization. Gen. Tom L. Harrison was elected president.

Major A. E. Alden, who at one time was a carpet-bag Mayor of Nashville, Tennessee, was Thursday commissioned to an important inspecting position in the revenue service.

The Lynchburg (Va.) News says a disease similar to the Texas cattle disease has attacked the cattle in the mountains of Amherst, and many have already died from it.

Property in and around Norfolk, Va., seems to be rapidly appreciating in value. A farm of sixty-nine acres, near Norfolk, that two years ago sold for $7,000, on last Monday brought $20,000.

Darien, Ga., tried to hang a negro the other day, but had not sufficient experience in this mortal art. The rope broke, but a second trial finished the delicate operation. The officers were all negroes.

The Knoxville Press and Herald of June 21 says: "At fifteen minutes before 1 o'clock this morning a brilliant meteor, seemingly as large as the full moon, shot across the sky from northwest to southeast."

Two colored men were, last Saturday, at Raleigh, North Carolina, granted lawyers' licenses by the Supreme Court, in session in that city. This is the first case of the kind that has happened in North Carolina.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times of the 22d says: "The wheat crop in this county is almost a total failure. Many of the fields will not pay for cutting. Unless it stops raining soon the hay crop will be badly damaged."

Savannah, Ga., is bound to have a fair next December, and for that purpose has bought 160 acres of land, two miles from the city, at a cost of $10,000, and contracted for 250,000 feet of lumber, to be delivered within two weeks.

Mr. John Tyree, for many years a resident of Bath county, Va., near Healing Springs, died on the 17th inst., at the remarkable age of about one hundred and one years. He was born in Shenandoah county, Va., in the year 1770.

"On Saturday the sweet voices of all the bright, rosy-faced babies of the city and country for hundreds of miles around will be heard in James' Park"—so says the Memphis Appeal of June 22d in an article on the coming "Baby Show."

The Fairfax (Va) News says: "Fifty-seven persons residing in this county have sworn that they were loyal to the United States Government during the war, and have presented claims before the 'Southern Claims Commission' at Washington."

A bill against the city of New Orleans for thirty-seven dollars was, on Tuesday, presented to the Mayor. This amount is claimed for three dozen chickens, nine rabbits and two pigeons, drowned during the overflow. The claimant was referred to the relief committee.

A quarrel between two colored men at Hamilton Station, Va., on last Monday, resulted in one of the parties deliberately discharging the contents of a gun into the groin of the other. A coroner's jury is now inquiring into the kind of shot used. The quarrel originated in a game of cards.

The Memphis Appeal of Thursday says: We notice to-day, as a rather singular fact, the arrival of five Kansas farmers, with their families, who propose settlement in Tennessee, having become disgusted with the fierce winds which descend from the Rocky mountain region, and thus render unpleasant a home in the State first named.

The Atlanta (Ga.) True Georgian announces a few of the wants of that city as follows: "Atlanta needs more shade trees—a City Hospital—water-works—Georgia Western railroad—the new depot finished—the streets macadamized—ordinance in force requiring loafing on the sidewalks—sewerage, and several other things, including beer on Sunday."

The Nashville Union and American of Friday says: "The wind storm last Tuesday night was especially damaging to the growing corn crop in this vicinity, much of it being blown down and totally destroyed. Gardens in the city were in some instances completely denuded of every growing thing, leaving only vacant space to give their owners sorrowful recollections of former luxurious feasting."

The Supreme Court having decided the water question, Memphis hopes for a supply of water soon for all purposes—public baths included. As Memphians have been denied cleansing facilities for twelve months past, soap manufacturers would do well to take notice of the expected "water supply." Horace Greeley would have remained a heathen in that city, but he could [illegible]

On last Tuesday, at Mobile, Alabama, Admiral Franklin Buchanan [illegible] of the high estimation in which he is held and the feelings [illegible] of the Alabama Department of the Life Association of America. The Admiral, until lately, filled the important position of manager and Secretary of the Department, but has recently severed his connection with the Life Association, preparatory to returning to his Maryland home. The present to the Admiral, from the Board of Directors, consisted of "a massive and elegantly chased silver salver, containing two frosted silver goblets and one cup, the monogram of the Admiral being tastefully inserted on each, in the center of elegantly chased gilt wreaths. The salver bore the following inscription: 'Presented to Admiral Franklin Buchanan by the Alabama Department of the Life Association of America, Mobile, Alabama, June, 1871.'"

General GRANT, it is said, has notified all office-seekers that he is not to be bored by them during his stay at Long Branch, and that all parties having axes to grind will find the proper grindstone for the business at the head of some one of the departments at Washington. He has gone to the whisky and watering place on the shores of New Jersey in search of ease and pleasure, and his serene repose of body and mind is not to be disturbed by the wild hunt after office. But of course if you want anything in his line and will approach the gilt cottage on the beach, bearing in your hand the deed to the real estate you propose to give, or whatever the *quid pro quo* may be, why, then, you don't belong to the troublesome claws of men the President wishes to exclude from his august presence, and you are welcome to enter and stay as long as you please. Business is business, even amid the roses and raptures of the Branch; but pleasure always before business with the common herd who come, not to give, but to receive only.

Political Clogs.

There are only one or two journals left in the South, of any degree of respectability, that assail what they call "the new departure." Their malice and venom against the only movement which can secure for us a victory and for the country peace and prosperity are alone equaled by the splenetic effusions of the ultra Radical press, which see in this step triumph for the Democracy and ignominy for themselves. The two extremes here meet. Both cry out that the Democratic party are "going back on their record," and indulge in all

——"the ex ravasency
And dreary rhabdity of fancy."

The truth is that there is no "new departure." No one seeks to win power by adopting the Republican doctrine. The difference between the two parties is distinct and unequivocal. We struggle for the Constitution—the Radical party has ever struggled against it. We strive to secure to the citizen the enjoyment of his rights under it—they strip him of those rights. We hold it inviolable—they mutilate and rend it into shreds. We strive to maintain the right of habeas corpus, the very keystone of the arch—they would tear it away "to grace their fall and make their ruin glorious." As Mr. ADAMS very justly observed, it is not the *Constitution* that strips us of our liberty, but the Radical *interpretation* of it that causes this havoc and "custom of fell deeds." The leading issues between the two parties are in regard to this construction. No one is insane enough to advocate the subversion of the amendments, by again invoking "domestic fury and fierce civil strife." Then what will you do with them? You can do nothing, except leave them to the courts and to posterity. As long as they exist we are bound by them. "Take this bill or revolution," said a distinguished Lord in the British Parliament "Take these amendments or war and defeat," says the North. Is there any other alternative? If so, where is it? But the Constitution, even with the amendments, retains strong federal features, originally impressed upon it by our ancestors. The States still afford a sanctuary for freedom, and offer rallying points in the often-recurring contests for civil liberty. We can still rear their drooping forms and pour into their decayed limbs the warm blood of youth. It is chiefly by an unwarranted and violent construction of the written law that they suffer. We can apply the remedy and cure the disease if we can apply it at once; but delay is fatal. Those who impede the progress we are making by the demagogical cry of "surrender of principle," when there is no surrender, are our worst and most insidious enemies. Each one is a THERSITES in our camp; and, if necessary to save us from defeat in 1872, they should be sent, scourged and howling, from it. The public good is the supreme law. They excite mutiny and slander and vilify recognized leaders. They clog the wheels of the guns and impede the caissons. We must, in some way, clear ourselves of all such incumbrances. They are vipers that fasten upon the healthy body; we must shake them off. It is idle to parley with them. They are as dead to reason as an adder. You cannot argue away convulsions produced by poison. Remove the cause or the malady will produce death. It is time to be severe with foes in and out of our ranks.

Our Public Schools.

The closing exercises of the various schools in Kentucky give us occasion to remark upon our educational system. This is the time to review the past and consider plans for the future. The progress of the public schools of our city will give satisfaction to all interested in education. The past year marks an increase in the number of scholars and schools, and, we think, an improvement in scholarship. This encouragement should excite us to a higher elevation of our system. We must do this to assure success. Progress is the only sure token of prosperity, and there is no stage in advancement which offers permanent rest. Whoever imagines that he has discovered such a haven will eventually find that he has still a movement, but in the retrograde direction.

In what respects, then, can we improve? The aim of our public schools is to improve the masses, and by this means to increase civilization in all its branches. The advocates of the public school system propose two methods of accomplishing their common object, or rather one party consents to the views of the other, but differs from it in enlarging the plan. All agree in giving all children a good common school education, sufficient to enable them to enter intelligently into the duties of life. From this point the two parties separate. The maintainers of the narrower system say that the public owes it to itself only to imitate the mother bird, which pushes its young from the nest as soon as it is able to care for itself. To do this much is certainly the duty and the absolute necessity of every community where the slightest degree of prosperity is desired.

"But," says the second class, "a slight degree of prosperity is not the limit of our aim. We look towards perfection; and, if education is an instrument of civilization, a 'more perfect' civilization requires 'a more perfect' instrument." "True," says the other, "but a higher development depends not upon the community, but upon the individual." "No more than in the case of the lower grades of education; for the same arguments hold in each case. The community is composed of individuals, and the ability of each individual contributes to the aggregate prosperity of the community." "Such views will end in communism." "All theories will result in some impracticability if carried to extremes, one no more than another. But that we may no longer theorize, we will define our views. You say that a community moderately educated is enough for all practical purposes. It is enough for those who always expect to be led; but those who shall lead require a higher education. [illegible] is more [illegible] and if it provides for the latter much more should it provide for the former. If a community leaves the higher development in private hands, it in the same act lays the higher branches of employment in the power of the rich, and effectually shuts the avenues to them against the poor. You say that the public schools are for the poor, and their interests mainly should be considered. They are limited to a few years of schooling, and the system should be adapted to their time. If schools are organized running beyond the time in which the poor can attend, they are, in consequence, carried on in the benefit of the rich. The objection appears strong, but, as before, it defeats itself. It should be remembered by those who oppose high grades of education that the rich bear the burden of taxes, and they have by right the fullest advantages of the school system But, further, in closing the higher schools you not only put the rich to the additional expense of gaining an education for which they are willing to pay any price, but you prevent the poor from ever getting a better education."

The substance of this feigned colloquy has, during the past few months, formed the matter of more than one conversation between the members of the two educational parties in our midst. The cause of the discussion is a proposed change in the Male High School. The present standing of this school is that of a college, having a classical and scientific course of five years, and all the powers of conferring degrees. It is proposed to shorten the time to three years, and the course to a mere good private school one. This abridgment necessarily excludes the power of conferring degrees. The reasons for this change are the expense of the school and the small number of graduates. The cost per pupil is some ninety dollars per year. Even if this be considered a high cost, surely a good education is worth a large price. The education afforded by the High School is a good one, as we believe there have been no complaints, and considerable praise. There are now graduated, at this institution, young men capable of taking [illegible] positions in all departments of occupation; and not only so, but its graduates are already filling important posts in Louisville and various other parts of the State. Besides supplying our people with competent guides, the High School occupies the place of head to our city schools, and is the leading free institution of learning in Kentucky. This matter of headship is very important in school systems. It calls into play the most potent faculty of human nature—ambition—and wherever this principle is acted on the greatest progress is made. A citizen of large traveling experience remarked recently that he found the best schools of the West in Michigan. The superiority of these schools lies, undoubtedly, in the excellence of their head, the University of Michigan, a State institution, which is an object of pride to Michigan, to the West, and to the whole country. Boston has, besides its common and high schools, a Latin School, which, with a course of six years, affords an education equal to many of our Western colleges.

Yet this school is only a preparatory school, fitting boys merely to enter the leading institutions of our land. New York also acts on this principle in opening the free University of New York; and this is done, too, in the presence of Columbia College, one of the highest colleges in the United States.

Hence, theory and practice combine to confirm the view that schools of a high character are necessary both to give a superior education and to exert a salutary effect on the lower schools. It follows, consequently, that a reduction of the Male High School will be a reduction of the standard of education, at least, in Louisville, and that institution shall lose its position as the crown of the free schools of Kentucky. The different States of the Union are establishing, or have established universities, and Kentucky will do the same in time. If Louisville deems, herself unworthy as the locality of such an institution, she need only follow this policy of reduction, and as she gives her best teachers to rival neighbors, so will she in her liberality impart her pre-eminence in every literary respect.

The Male High School should be elevated until it can, in conjunction with the medical and legal departments, already in successful operation, sustain, with honor at home and abroad, its chartered title of University of Public Schools.

☞ It is said that Colonel GEORGE H. BUTLER, Consul General in Egypt, charged $500 for an appointment of second or third interpreter to the consulate at Cairo, and $1,500 in gold for the place of consular agent at Orfoot. These figures are not nearly so large as the President has often realized in similar trades, but they do remarkably well for one of his appointees.

☞ An exchange says one of the WASHBURNE family is being urged to run for Governor of Wisconsin. Very likely. All the WASHBURNES have been in office, but we have never yet heard of one who didn't have to be dragged in by a yoke of oxen or a stationary engine.

☞ WELTON says he has quit walking now, and is going to adopt the profession of journalism. We have often wondered why it was that a man of his singularly talented legs had never adopted that profession.

☞ The Germantown Chronicle proposes this conundrum: "Go into one of our American gin palaces, and what do you find?" Why, something to drink, of course.

☞ A Pennsylvania paper asks: "What is it that the Germans have that we have not?" We really don't know, unless it is lager-bier, pretzels and Limberger cheese.

CITY ITEMS.

Marble Mantels.

A lot of fine marble mantels for sale, cheap as [illegible] mantels, at No. 27 Market street.

☞ We call attention to Charles Hobel's sale of his dwelling house, on Washington, between Clay and Shelby streets, and 183 by 463 feet of ground, or parts of it, in Mortlowher's addition, on Shelby street. The Shelby-street cars will soon run to this ground, which will make beautiful lots for mechanics who won't pay high prices for rent or building places in the city. See advertisement.

Winternmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, the Great Blood Purifier,

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose. A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price, $1 50 per bottle; six for $5 00.

Stillingia, or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory—"It is an indigenous perennial plant; grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives." As this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Winternmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras Sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses. Nothing is not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

Home Testimony—Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham, of the Louisville Transfer Company:

"I have taken nearly all of the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Winternmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM, Louisville Transfer Company."

LOCAL NOTICES.

REFRIGERATORS.

[illegible] and cheapest at the [illegible] Water-Cooler Manufactory, Central Market Building, Fourth street, between Green and Walnut. P. M. JONES.

jun14 c3

Gold and Silver.

An accident occurred at D. Serr's stand yesterday, and it drew a large crowd. A lady as she was passing stopped at the stand and, buying a box of candy, accidentally drew $2 50 in gold out of it. Don't forget these accidents happen every day of us. To-day he will open a case of 1,000 boxes. It would seem that hard times are over when money is thus given away. Don't forget to call to-morrow at No. 412 Fourth-street Market. Come, young and old, to 412 Second street, between Market and Jefferson.

To-day and To-night.

Gents' gauntlet lisle-thread under-shirts at $1, worth $1 25; and at $1 25, worth $1 75, at Bliss' Stocking Factory, Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth. jc21 d1

Lewis Rice

for more than a generation has catered to the public (a most exacting critic) as proprietor of the American House, Boston. To-day, as ever during that long term, the house of which he is the head stands at the head of the New England hotels.

Thin Undershirts

at 25c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, 80c, &c. Immense assortment, cheap at Bliss' Stocking Factory, 348 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. jc21 d1

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

YOUNG PRAIRIE GROUSE,
YOUNG WOODCOCK,
SOFT-SHELL CRABS,
DIAMOND-BACK TERRAPINS,
YOUNG SQUIRRELS,
and many other delicacies, too numerous to mention. Just received at Rafer's Hotel and Restaurant, Fifth street, between Main and Market. C. C. RUFER, Proprietor.

jy23 3w

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Bull' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column It should be read by all. aul dawly

All Women are not Beautiful,

but all may have a pretty complexion and a soft skin by the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Instead of a face covered with coarse pimples, sunburn, moth-patches, &c., she may possess a the admiration of beholder. Its effects are wonderful. Nothing so transforms a rustic girl into a city belle as this Balm. It imparts a youthful charm to the countenance, and really makes a lady of 25 appear but 18. In connection with the Balm, use Lyon's Celebrated Kalliatron, the oldest and best dressing for the hair known, and in the world. It causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and prevents it from falling off and turning gray. je10 eod&wlm

Barnett's Kalliston is the best cosmetic.

MARRIED.

NEEDHAM—HALL—On the 15th inst., by Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D., Mr. ALEXANDER NEEDHAM to Miss MARY HALL, all of Louisville.

DIED.

BACHE—In Jeffersonville, Ind., on the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock p. m., MRS. ELIZABETH BACHE, aged 74 years.

Funeral will be at 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning from her home in Jeffersonville. All friends are invited.

☞ Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New Orleans papers please copy.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of ALLEN T. MILLER, late of the Engineer Department of this city and Corps U. S. Engineers, will take place on Sunday morning, June 25th, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Sam'l A. Miller, Broadway, south side, between Seventh and Eighth. The friends and acquaintances of the family are kindly invited. The body will be interred in Cave Hill Cemetery. jn22 d2

MEETINGS.

Notice.

IN accordance with the recommendation of the Central Committee, the Democrats of the Fourth ward will meet on Saturday evening, June 24th, between the hours of 3 and 8 o'clock, at the following places, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the convention to be held on the 1st day of July, 1871:

The First precinct—(All north of Jefferson street) at the Brook and Chestnut streets, Democratic Rooms; between Market and Jefferson.

Second precinct—At Walters' wareroom, Clay street, between Walnut and Madison.

Third precinct—(All south of Chestnut) corner Clay and Broadway. J. A. KRACK,
JNO. R. CARR,
PHIL. T. GERHAN,
Committee.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The officers and members of Corinthian Lodge, No. 31, A. O. U. W., are hereby notified to meet at their lodge-room on Sunday, June 25, at 5 o'clock p. m., to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, ALBERT MILLER. Members of sister lodges fraternally invited to attend. By order of

A. WAYLAND, N. G.
GEO. RENET, Sec'y. jn24 d1*

Workingmen,

YOU are requested to attend a meeting for your special interest at No. 32 Main street, between First and Brook, to-night at 8 o'clock.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Bryley & Sproule, of New York, and D. V. Mandeville of Louisville, under the firm of Sproule & Mandeville, dealers in Gents' Fine Clothing and Furnishing Goods, at No. 239 and 241 Fourth street and 244 Main street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. D. V. Mandeville retiring. The business will be continued at New York and Louisville under the firm name of James Sproule & Co., who are alone authorized to collect all debts due the late firm. BRADY & SPROULE.
D. V. MANDEVILLE.

HAVING appointed Mr. H. A. Witherspoon our attorney, he alone is authorized to act for us in the management of the business of the late firm.
JAMES SPROULE & CO.

Louisville, Ky., June 23, 1871. jn24 d1f

Copartnership.

WE, the undersigned, have formed a copartnership, under the name and style of TERRY, DUMOSS & CO., for the purpose of manufacturing Tobacco at 200 Hancock street, between Jefferson and Green.
WM. TERRY,
M. E. BRODDY,
J. C. DUMOSS,

Late of Campbell co., Ky.

Louisville, Ky., June 23, 1871. jn24 d1m

Dissolution.

THE firm of Stuckey & Barret is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Our successors assume all the liabilities and are charged with the collection of all the debts of the old firm. H. STUCKEY,
H. L. BARRET.

REFERRING to the above, the undersigned will continue the Wholesale Wood and Willow ware business, under the firm name of Middleton, Barret & Bowen, at the old stand, No. 163 West Main street. JOHN W. MIDDLETON,
HUGH L. BARRET,
A. C. BOWEN.

jn22 d4

NEW GOODS AT THE CHEAP LACE STORE.

WHALEBONE Corsets 75c.
Whalebone Corsets, 62 bones, $1 50.
Black Lace Mantle only $2.
Embroidered Skirts only $1.
Alexandre Kid Gloves only $1.
Black Lace Flounces at half price.

Just received at

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS',
163½ FOURTH ST.

jn7

JNO. DIPPOLD, Pittsburg. H. N. GOOSE, Louisville.

DIPPOLD & GOOSE DEALERS IN PITTSBURG COAL,

FROM ALL POOLS

Office { 72 Water street, Pittsburg, Pa. / 139 Fourth st., opposite Masonic Temple Louisville, Ky.

ow boats—Tigress and Reindeer my14 d1f

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ROSADALIS.

W. H. Dickert, residing in Gordonsville, Va., writes:

I herewith give the facts in the case of my wife, Mrs. M. Dickert, Orange, Va. She had a very severe attack of erysipelas, which settled in her face. It remained much the same, then rapidly grew worse, and spread extensively on her neck, face, head and arms, in the form of scaly blotches of sores, and completely incapacitating her for any duty. At this time I was to Gordonsville, and purchased with the consent of my wife, a bottle of ROSADALIS. To my surprise and gratification, in a few days there was a decided change for the better, and before she had used the contents of the bottle she was entirely free from disease. jc24 dood tw

R. B. MILES'

SADDLERY, HARNESS, TRUNK AND TRAVELING-BAG

EMPORIUM,

Sign Golden Horse Head, No. 59 Main, Bet. Second and Third Sts.

ap8 dASulyl

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System. Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful: Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. 1y31 ooday

THE BATTLE AND THE VICTORY.

The fight is over. Competition is at an end. The humbugs who have disfigured so many heads and endangered so many lives are "whipped out," and

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye

reigns master of the field, and is acknowledged to be the Standard Hair Dye of America. A

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED

would show scores of charlatans stretched on their backs. Indorsed by Professor CHILTON of pure and harmless, and accepted by the public as matchless in its operation, the Excelsior Dye laughs all rivalry to scorn. As an exquisite STIMULATOR of the dry mys8 deod&wsowm

THE CELEBRATED Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. sep18 deod1y

JUST PUBLISHED,

IN ONE VOLUME, PRICE 50c.,

The following Medical Lectures for Gentlemen:

1. PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
2. PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE.
3. REMORSE AND RESPONSIBILITY.
4. DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE ORGANS.
5. SPERMATORRHŒA.
6. ABUSES OF THE NATURAL FUNCTIONS.
7. SPECIFIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Price 25 cents by mail. Address the author, DR. CULVERWELL, 7 Fremont Place, Boston, Mass. 1m1 ap15

John . Baker & Co.'s Genuine

COD LIVER OIL!

The only certain remedy for consumption. Wasting no longer necessary. Physicians prescribe it by the pint, not ounce doses this season. Our brand is of COD LIVER OIL and nothing else. Ask your druggist for it, and do not be imposed upon by others, who, finding the only parties making a special business of manufacturing the article. Sold by druggists everywhere.
JOHN BAKER & CO.,
Boston.

my21 dAWdaly

PUBLIC SALES.

WOODBURN ANNUAL SALE.

THE annual sale at Woodburn Stud Farm takes place

Wednesday, June 28, 1871.

Thorough-bred Yearlings AND Trotting Stock

Will be [illegible] at public sale, by
E. J. ALEXANDER.

Catalogues furnished on application to
L. BROHEAD,
Spring Station, Woodford county, Ky.

je28 d5

Great Sale of Pure Short-Horn Cattle and Fine Horse Stock.

A four Spring Dale Farm, Centerville, Bourbon county, Ky., at public auction, July 2, 1871. Bulls and Heifers by the 16th Duke of Geraldine, 3826, and other noted sires, out of as pure and fine cows as the country contains. Among the horses we will sell many of the produce of Norman (the sire of Blackwood) and of Mambrino Eagle, mingled with the blood of Abdallah, Red Pottinger, Magnolia, Glencoe, Bellfounder, and others of just celebrity. Catalogues in due time. Sale positive.
WM. CONN,
JNO. ALLEN GANO,
RICH'D M. GANO.

1,003 GIFTS.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF

The Founding Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, in the City of New York and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington, D. C.

To be held in Washington, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from Hon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on Thursday, July 27, 1871, positively.

After the Concert the following gifts will be awarded to the successful ticket-holders: 1,003 gifts, amounting to $250,000, consisting of valuable Real Estate in Baltimore city and county, and Washington county, Md., Bonds, Stock, and Cash.

25,000 TICKETS will only be sold at $5 each.

Hon. S. McCOMMON, Hinton, Mo. } Commissioners.
Maj. GEO. T. CASTLE, Baltic, Md. }
Hon. J. S. NEGLEY, Pittsburg, Pa., Trustee.

REFERENCES.

Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
Hon. Jas. S. Negley, Pittsburg, Pa.
First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.
Appleman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown.
Upperman & Sons, Hagerstown.
Hon. R. J. Brent, late Attorney General, Balt'o.
C. F. Abbott, Esq., 49 Rockefeller avenue, Balt'o.
John H. Fowler, Esq.
W. J. Myers, of W. H. Myers & Bros., Exchange Place, Baltimore.

☞ Deeds of the real estate, certified to by counsel in the hands of the trustee. Tickets and circulars can be had of
GENERAL AGENT, Baltimore, Md.
General Agent, Baltimore and Prince. 31 Nassau St., New York, to whom all communications should be addressed.
Tickets sent "C. O. D." if desired.
Send for circulars containing list of prizes, &c.
Good responsible agents wanted. je15 d3w

Sewer and Drain Pipe,

Of the best quality, furnished and laid at the lowest rates by
ROBT BIGGS,
je16 eodlm 76 West Green street.

Saratoga Pavilion Spring Water.

THE most effective remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Diseases of the Kidneys. Sold by hotels and druggists. Send for circular to PAVILION SPRING CO. General depot 113 Chambers st., N. Y. my29 d1m

Krug Champagne Wine.

A FULL supply of quarts and pints of this superior Wine, first arrival since the war in France.
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
Sole Agents, Louisville, Ky.

my23 eodtm

Claret Wine.

A SUPERIOR article of Table Claret, in casks and cases.
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
my26 eodtm 25 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Kentucky Whiskies.

A LARGE and well-selected stock of the best brands in Kentucky, from one to ten years old.
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
my26 eodtm 25 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Brandies and Wines.

A CHOICE invoice of pure French Brandy, Sherry and Port Wine, for medicinal purposes.
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
my26 eodtm 25 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

FITCH & LINDSEY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Window Cornice.

We manufacture a very superior quality of GILT AND ROSEWOOD AND SILT AND WALNUT CORNICE, which can be washed and are much handsomer and preferable to brass.

☞ Orders promptly attended to at

75 Fourth street.

LOUISVILLE Bromophite Fertilizer Co.

MANUFACTURE a Fertilizer from Night Soil which is superior to any known substance for enriching lands. Peruvian Guano is acknowledged to be superior to all Phosphates, Bones &c., and by analysis Bromophite is known to be 3 per cent. stronger than the best Guano.

It is especially recommended for Tobacco, Cotton, and Corn.

Put up in good barrels and sold at 2 cts. per pound. Principal warehouse and salesrooms 30 Third st. Send for a circular.

my16 dw3m ALEX. HUNTER, Sec'y.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

150 new and second-hand Pianos and Organs for cash or upon monthly installments, at low prices.
D. P. FAULDS,
my7 eodtf 76 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

E. B. STANDIFORD, Justice P. Sayed, James W. Messing, Morris Green, Albert Fink, John H. Green and J. Scott Hook, the corporators named in the charter of June, 1871, presented articles of incorporation to the County Court Clerk's office on the 1st of March, 1871. The corporation to be known as the Louisville, Shelby and Eminence Railroad Company. The line to be from Louisville to Eminence, and railroad connections, and also a branch from the main line to Shelbyville, with its principal place of business at the city of Louisville.

The amount of the capital stock is thirty-five thousand dollars (35,000) in shares of one hundred dollars (100) each, one-fourth paid down and the balance in installments when called for by the stockholders or the Board of Directors.

The corporation is to commence its existence upon the 1st day of June, 1871, and to continue for fifteen years unless sooner dissolved by a resolution passed by at least three-fourths of the stockholders in interest.

The business of the corporation to be managed by a President, a Secretary and Treasurer, a Superintendent and a Board of five Directors. The Directors to be elected annually on the first Wednesday in June, and the other officers by the Board of Directors at their first or early subsequent meeting of each new Board.

The liabilities or indebtedness of the company never to exceed twenty-two thousand dollars ($22,000). And the stockholders to be liable only for the amount of their stock subscription.

E. B. STANDIFORD, President.
JNO. R. GARNER, Sec. and Treas. jc24 dood tw

Educational.

A LADY from Paris, France, highly recommended, a graduate of the Normal Institution in Paris,

HELMBOLD.

PURIFY THE BLOOD

AND

Beautify the Complexion

BY USING

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

AND

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT GRAPE JUICE PILLS

ARE THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE.

One bottle of Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla equals in strength one gallon of the syrup or decoction as made by druggists; and a wine-glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink, a delightful and healthful beverage.

The Grape Juice Pill is composed of Fluid Extract of Catawba Grape Juice and

Fluid Extract Rhubarb.

Useful in all disease requiring a Cathartic Remedy, and far superior to all other Purgatives, such as Salts, Magnesia, etc.

HELMBOLD'S

Grape Juice Pill

is not a patented Pill, put up as those ordinarily vended, but THE RESULT OF TEN YEARS' EXPERIMENTING and GREAT CARE IN PREPARATION.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Safe for and Taken by Children.

NO NAUSEA, NO GRIPING PAINS, BUT MILD PLEASANT, and SAFE IN OPERATION. TWO BOTTLES OF THE FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA AND ONE BOTTLE OF THE GRAPE JUICE PILLS

ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT in GOLD

TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM

BAD BLOOD, POOR COMPLEXION, HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS, WAKEFULNESS AT NIGHT, COSTIVENESS, AND IRREGULARITIES

And to those suffering from BROKEN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS IT WILL GIVE NEW BLOOD, NEW VIGOR, AND NEW LIFE.

The Catawba Grape Pills

Are done up with great care and in handsome bottles, and will surpass all those vended in wooden boxes, and carefully prepared by inexperienced persons, comparing with the English and French style of manufacturing.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

HAS GAINED A WORLD-WIDE FAME

☞ Sold by Druggists Everywhere. apl

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

CHEBRIAT will Fourth-of-July at Akron, O.

LAKE Michigan has been rippled by a falling hailcombet.

PHILADELPHIA guzzles in twenty-two miles of whisky-shops.

DON HERNIA has ceased to occupy space in the immature press.

ORESON isn't always cheerful. Of 210 days it has but 60 that are clear.

THE press is absorbed in saving the country, and leaves out crop news.

A YOUNG hopeful, at school in Massachusetts, has been larruped for spelling metaphor m-e-t-a-p-o-p-e-b.

A RESIDENT of Clarinda, Iowa, bases his claims to notoriety on the fact that his feet are each fifteen inches long and five inches broad.

FROST his house in Waltham, Mass., Gen Banks can look upon seven cities. Sublimity would be reached were the seven cities to return those glances.

THE Ohio Republicans have spewed Ben Wade. As the old hunker can't govern Ohio he had better devote the remainder of his valuable life to governing himself.

A STARTLING feature of the Ohio canvass will be the bills the papers will have to pay for type-setting. The leading Republican candidate's name is Edward Follenstee Noyes.

THE Boston Post calls the attention of irreconcilable negro adulators to the discouraging fact that the only people now engaged in the slave trade are negroes, and that eighttenths of all the slaves in the world are held by negroes.

A "CITIZEN" of Chicago writes the Sanitary Superintendent of that city, that "Thur have bene 3 bode cases ov colorc in the beastment ov the ouse Nomber 167 Maderson strete and sum moor woil dye sun if taint Looked after by sum ov the City hofficers."

CALIFORNIA enjoyed an Indian-hanging a few days ago. A report says: "Everything was conducted in the most orderly and systematic manner, and the utmost respect was paid to the Indian's feelings, for which the worthy sheriff and his assistants deserve great credit."

THE Cincinnati Commercial discovers that "Theodore Tilton, editor of the Golden Age, sometimes draws his finelines with such serene mildness that the extent of the incision he makes is to ordinary human faculties invisible to the force secondafore [text reading."] The Commercial takes its jokes plain.

THE San Francisco Chronicle says: "Mrs. Fair is quietly reposing in the cell of the county jail. Her surroundings are as comfortable and cheerful as possible under the circumstances. Her mother and daughter, and the few ol her SEX who still feel interested in her fate, are allowed to visit her by permit of the Sheriff. She always had little, which is scarcely to be wondered at. With the past and the future free to work their will with her in dreams, sleep would be torture. Her appetite is dainty and exacting, but not craving."

CHARLES READE has invented another woman that strides "like a cameleopard" when she's in a rage. There was one of the sort in "Griffith Gaunt," and now one has come upon the scene in "A Terrible Temptation." Mr. Reade appears to be quite unconscious of the possible effect of this sort of paragraph of the average Republican newspaper of that section comes ready-made. The Savannah Republican says: "Person Larkin, who testified so strongly in Washington last week against the Alabama Ku-Klux, has got to be a scoundrel of the first water. He ran away from Georgia to escape prosecution for attempting an infamous crime, his own niece having been selected as the victim, and has been for years a busy architect of mischief in the State of his adoption. The very fact that such a villain can remain in Alabama for any length of time without having his neck broken, is proof of the good order and long suffering of the people of that State."

THE New York Sun says about Greeley and the Presidency: "He would run like wildfire, and would stand an excellent chance of a defeat; either at the polls or in the House of Representatives. If the Democrats bring out an acceptable candidate, and run him on the line of the New Departure, the race would be a close one, and it might end in the House. If they should place a halting or a Copperhead candidate on a certain platform, he would break down before he started, and Mr. Greeley would sweep over the country, drawing in his train the mass of the Republicans and a large body of progressive Democrats, and leaving Grant so far in the rear as to require a week to do justice to the speed to which he had been so big a fool as to run at all."

THE leading Democratic journal of the Northwest, the Chicago Times, says this is the position of the Democratic party on the Constitution: "We take it as it is, with all its parts and amendments, and propose to defend it with zealous zeal and every infraction. Whether it be or be not possible to operate under it as we could wish, we will insist upon the letter of the bond. We regard it as our only bond of peace, and for the sake of peace, for the sake of its liberties we possess and which we hope to keep, we will defend it against every assault, come from what source it may. If force and fraud have made changes in it, now that they are made we will defend it against even the unmaking of these changes by similar means. We intend that no wrong that is past shall excuse a wrong to come."

☞ An ingenious German has gained a great preferment in New York by his success in training roach horses to a grand gait. He used no harness or other cruel contrivance and people couldn't see how he did it, until it was found out he put mice dipping oil-rubbed upon his boots, which made cobble-a-oee lick like bowl-dee, and they acquired a grand road trot to keep up over them.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Letter from Hon. Z F. Smith, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

OFFICE SUP'T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, FRANKFORT, June 19, 1871.

To the Editor of the Courier-Journal:

Permit me, through your columns, to make a last and urgent appeal to the School Commissioners and interested friends of common schools in the various counties of the State to make immediate arrangements for holding Teachers' Institutes during the months of July and August. This duty is clearly and imperatively enjoined by the law, while the necessities of popular education in our State make it important, if not indispensable, that these Institutes should be held, annually, without failure.

The Commissioner of a county cannot omit or neglect this duty without great injury and injustice to the interests intrusted to his charge; and a good Institute, once held and conducted by able and experienced teachers in a county, will demonstrate their utility and necessity for the future.

I will engage to supply a competent and experienced teacher, well provided with maps, charts, apparatus, and all instruments and means of illustrating and demonstrating the science of teaching, to any School Commissioner who will apply; and arrangements have been made with Professor F. A. Towne, of Louisville, Ky., assisted by Professor J. H. Reynolds, Principal of the Third Ward School, and Professor Hiram Roberts, Principal of the Normal Training School, of Louisville, to do the same.

Let the response be prompt, and from every unprovided county, I call attention to the following suggestions, of a most practical character, just published, from the able pen of Professor Reynolds.

Z. F. SMITH, Supt. Pub. Instruction.

Teachers' Institutes.

The season is rapidly approaching when teachers ought carefully to review their work, form plans for the coming year, and give special attention to their own professional improvement. Nowhere else can this be so thoroughly done as at the teachers' institute. A standard is there set up by which a work of past days may be measured, future work estimated and prepared for. It is therefore proper for teachers to look forward to their county institute with considerable interest, and commissioners should be assisting their plans so as to obtain the best possible results in the given time. The following suggestions are made for the purpose of directing attention to this matter and assisting all concerned to look over the field in advance.

That institutes are feasible, and in the absence of normal schools very desirable, are assumed as postulates; the points now to be considered are when and how shall they be held. As there are seven weeks' vacation after the Fourth of July, so there may be seven weeks of institute work; and the State might be divided into institute districts, so that those instructors, and they are few enough, who are able to devote their time to this work may be continuously employed. In some counties the institutes should begin early in July, in others one week later, and so on, to two weeks' vacation before having them at the same time. The advantages of such an arrangement are very manifest. In the first place there shall be no conflict of dates the State superintendent ought to arrange the time-table for the county commissioners. It is of the utmost importance, may absolutely necessary, that the appointments of the commissioners and the superintendent be in perfect accord as to date; for he may be called upon to lend just such help as is needed, and personally to assist if he can arrange the time. Yet the county commissioner should consider himself responsible for the organization of the institute, no matter whence the help comes.

The time of holding the institute having been definitely fixed, a programme should be prepared without delay, so that changes which are unavoidable may be made without deranging plans. The commissioner should distinctly impress upon his most reliable teachers that the institute is for class exercise, to show methods of teaching, not as a call for recitation display; and while every teacher should prepare plans for teaching, no class should prepare a lesson to be recited. With this view he should select some teacher of the place for class manager, whose sole duty should be to furnish classes of such average age and advancement as might be required for the purposes of the institute. Four classes of six or eight pupils each would be sufficient; their averages of age being respectively seven, ten, twelve, and fourteen. These classes ought to be available on very short notice; but that they might be more reliable the class-manager ought to be notified when classes would be needed, and the age or advancement desired by those teachers to whom model class-drills have been assigned. Each teacher proved to conduct a class-drill in any branch should be notified of the topics at the earliest possible moment, not less than two weeks before institute-week, so that the plan of his lesson may not be crude, hastily snatched from some well-prepared, worked out in the school-room, and clearly presented. That these plans should be most profitably considered by the members of the institute, a systematic criticism of their merits as elements should immediately follow, and persons should be selected to begin these discussions. A model lesson would be presented to some county teacher, who, after a method to such principles of mental science as had been previously taught, or as are well understood. All criticism to be beneficial must be honest and to the point. Much promiscuous ought to be given to instruction in laws of mental action, and it will be far more difficult to obtain a competent instructor in this branch than in any other. In many instances the task will devolve entirely upon the commissioner himself, and happy will it be if he be thoroughly competent; for in a clear understanding of the philosophy of instruction lies the germ of improvement of the members of the Institute.

Good instructors in arithmetic, geography, penmanship, and reading can generally be obtained, and the remaining month should be the progressive lessons in these branches; but every lesson given ought to illustrate the best methods of teaching in the advanced grades.

The day should be divided into half-hour intervals, with intermissions and recesses at appropriate times. The institute should open at 8:30, sharp, every morning, and a roll reverently kept with all tardinesses and absences noted. An Assistant Instructor or Commissioner can, by using the means at his command, succeed in inducing the melodity of his teachers to be punctual, and the delinquent to be the conformists of their assigned duties. Subjects for essays should be given to those teachers who are not charged with the responsible lessons; committees appointed to prepare reports on different topics, and provision made for discussion of the same. If good teachers of grammar and elocution can be secured, they will pay for themselves by the increased attendance, and by an exhibition at the close of a session. Such an exhibition might be presented such histrionic and gymnastic exercise, interspersed with music, as should be thought advisable. The social character of the institute should be kept in mind by the managers. The different professional men of the county ought to be induced to participate in the daily exercises, and to contribute to the evening entertainments by lectures upon educational or scientific topics; but, as far as possible, no one should be solicited to pledge in advance their hospitality to those coming from a distance; the courtesy of every household in the county should be secured. Committees should be appointed by the commissioner to perfect these arrangements and to welcome strangers, and direct them to places of boarding stopping places immediately upon arrival.

As to funds—for some will be needed—if the county commissioners will make an appropriation, all right; the membership fee can be placed at a lower figure. If no appropriation will be needed—if the county commissioners will make an appropriation, all right; the membership fee can be placed at a lower figure. If no app o-priation can be made, a reasonable membership institute ought each one to pay a fee—say one and a half to two dollars for ladies, and two to three dollars for gentlemen—to defray incidental expenses. The commissioner should distinctly impress upon his most reliable teachers that the institute is for class exercise, to show methods of teaching, not as a call for recitation display; and while every teacher should prepare plans for teaching, no class should prepare a lesson to be recited. With this view he should select some teacher of the place for class manager, whose sole duty should be to furnish classes of such average age and advancement as might be required for the purposes of the institute. Four classes of six or eight pupils each would be sufficient; their averages of age being respectively seven, ten, twelve, and fourteen. These classes ought to be available on very short notice; but that they might be more reliable the class-manager ought to be notified when classes would be needed, and the age or advancement desired by those teachers to whom model class-drills have been assigned. Each teacher proved to conduct a class-drill in any branch should be notified of the topics at the earliest possible moment, not less than two weeks before institute-week, so that the plan of his lesson may not be crude, hastily snatched from some well-prepared, worked out in the school-room, and clearly presented. That these plans should be most profitably considered by the members of the institute, a systematic criticism of their merits as elements should immediately follow, and persons should be selected to begin these discussions. A model lesson would be presented to some county teacher, who, after a method to such principles of mental science as had been previously taught, or as are well understood. All criticism to be beneficial must be honest and to the point. Much promiscuous ought to be given to instruction in laws of mental action, and it will be far more difficult to obtain a competent instructor in this branch than in any other. In many instances the task will devolve entirely upon the commissioner himself, and happy will it be if he be thoroughly competent; for in a clear understanding of the philosophy of instruction lies the germ of improvement of the members of the Institute.

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VITAL QUESTIONS.

The Wisconsin Democracy Falling into Line—Address of the Democratic State Committee Calling a Convention.

A period of six years has elapsed since the close of the war of the rebellion, and, though the Radical party have had entire control of the Government in all its departments, and have directed and enforced its policy, yet the highest hope of the first session of Congress is a practical confession that the country has not as yet reaped the substantial fruits of peace and reconstruction. Legislation of a distinctly and most extraordinary character, and in many instances violation of the Federal Constitution, has been from time to time adopted by the Radical party for the professed purpose of securing the peace and tranquillity of the country, but in reality for the mere purpose of perpetuating its power and patronage, adding to its adherents the spoils of office. At the recent session of Congress an act of still more dangerous and extraordinary character was passed, calculated to place the entire country and the different State organizations at the control of the President of the United States, the incumbent of which office is now seeking a re-election. The experience of the past has demonstrated the mischievous character of many measures which have been enacted by the country which threatens in the future by the absorption and centralization of the just and proper powers of the States in the hands of the Federal Government, and the further fact that the Radical party either cannot or will not address its efforts to the practical questions which concern the every-day material interests of the country. Its sole office seems to be to excite and keep alive the excitement, ill feeling, and bitterness engendered during the war as a means of securing its ascendancy. The necessity of the present hour is the expulsion of wise and prudent statesmanship, and the adoption of legislation calculated to alleviate and equalize the burdens of taxation which are depressing every material industry; the reduction of public expenditures and of the number of public offices, which have been multiplied beyond all proportion of necessity; the reform of the tariff and civil service systems; adequate protection of the laboring and producing classes against wealthy and privileged monopolies; the repeal of the odious class legislation in which has been repeated in this country the political errors of the old world; the encouragement of ship-building and our agricultural interests, now oppressed and burdened by legislation in favor of monopolists and privileged classes; against indiscriminate and wholesale donations of the public domain to wealthy corporations, and the universal tendency of the Federal Government, as at present administered, to usurp rights belonging exclusively to the States, and to engross and centralize power in the general government. We cordially invite all persons in sympathy for these purposes to participate in the preliminary organization and in the deliberations of the convention when elected as delegates, believing that the wisdom and true duty of all political parties at the present time is to deal with the practical and vital questions of the day, to ignore those controversies which have been definitely settled by the progress of events, and to devote their energies to building up and developing the material interests of the country. Upon these points the convention, when assembled, will no doubt give proper expression to its convictions, and place in nomination a ticket which will command the confidence and respect of the people, and with proper organization and well-directed efforts secure the approval of the electors of the State.

POLITICAL.

The Democrats of Lewis county in convention have nominated L. T. Pollock as their candidate for the Legislature.

Esquire J. C. Barker will probably be put forward by the Radicals of Boyle as their candidate for the Legislature.

The Democracy of Hancock county held their convention last week and nominated James Gordon, of Pellville, as their choice for the Legislature.

The delegates from Boyle county to the Democratic State Convention, met in Danville last Saturday, and in accordance with the recommendation of the State Central Committee, voted for Registar of the Land Office. We learn from the Advocate that the full vote of the county was cast for Aleck Grant, of Franklin.

Euck, the Eccentric Buckeye.

Mr. Samuel Euck, an eccentric character well known in the vicinity of Conneaut, Ohio, died recently near that village at an advanced age. He is represented to have been a remarkable man in his way, a fair education and natural abilities, but possessed of a strong passion to ape the manners of the opposite sex for many years. He had lived alone, and, with surprising facility, he performed all the duties of a housewife and farmer at once. In the morning he would don woman's attire, which became him about as well as it does a hen, and prepare breakfast, eat; and, having put the house in order, would unpin his calhgon, exchange his petticoats for trowsers, and go out to plow or chop wood, as the case might be, till noon, when he would appear again in the role of a lady cook. He was very fastidious in his tastes, and, when attired as a fashionable woman, with his long, well-kept hair done up in a la mode, he would receive and entertain company to perfection. It is impossible to detect an old except those who knew him, and always seemed quite unconscious that he was playing a borrowed part.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, Saturday, June 24.

We again are called upon to report a condition of the money markets entirely devoid of excitement or any features of interest. The banks lend freely, and are flush of money, which they give out cheerfully to customers without unduedoubt of security is offered. The price for money ranges from 9 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—On New York—Buying by the banks to their sister corporations at 1-20 premium, but the commissioners and the superintendent be in perfect accord as to date; for he may be called upon to lend just such help as is needed, and personally to assist if he can arrange the time. Yet the county commissioner should consider himself responsible for the organization of the institute, no matter whence the help comes.

The time of holding the institute having been definitely fixed, a programme should be prepared without delay, so that changes which are unavoidable may be made without deranging plans. The commissioner should distinctly impress upon his most reliable teachers that the institute is for class exercise, to show methods of teaching, not as a call for recitation display; and while every teacher should prepare plans for teaching, no class should prepare a lesson to be recited. With this view he should select some teacher of the place for class manager, whose sole duty should be to furnish classes of such average age and advancement as might be required for the purposes of the institute. Four classes of six or eight pupils each would be sufficient; their averages of age being respectively seven, ten, twelve, and fourteen. These classes ought to be available on very short notice; but that they might be more reliable the class-manager ought to be notified when classes would be needed, and the age or advancement desired by those teachers to whom model class-drills have been assigned. Each teacher proved to conduct a class-drill in any branch should be notified of the topics at the earliest possible moment, not less than two weeks before institute-week, so that the plan of his lesson may not be crude, hastily snatched from some well-prepared, worked out in the school-room, and clearly presented. That these plans should be most profitably considered by the members of the institute, a systematic criticism of their merits as elements should immediately follow, and persons should be selected to begin these discussions. A model lesson would be presented to some county teacher, who, after a method to such principles of mental science as had been previously taught, or as are well understood. All criticism to be beneficial must be honest and to the point. Much promiscuous ought to be given to instruction in laws of mental action, and it will be far more difficult to obtain a competent instructor in this branch than in any other. In many instances the task will devolve entirely upon the commissioner himself, and happy will it be if he be thoroughly competent; for in a clear understanding of the philosophy of instruction lies the germ of improvement of the members of the Institute.

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GOLD—Opened at 111¾, and closed at 111¾ without any stir in the market.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	111	112¾
Silver halves and quarters	108	108
Silver dimes	103	103

GOVERNMENT LOANS—Recovered to-day what they lost yesterday. The following quotation, furnished by Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, show but little variation from yesterday's prices:

	Buying.	Selling.
Coupons, '81	117½	117¾
" '62	117¾	118
" '64	117¾	118
" '65	117¾	118
" new C's	118¾	119
" 5-20's	113¾	114
10-40's	113¾	114
Currency 6's	124	125

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past three days:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Ad. On.
Coupons, '81	117¾	117¾	117¾	
" '62	117¾	117¾	117¾	
" '64	117¾	117¾	117¾	
" '65	117¾	117¾	117¾	
" '65, (new)	118¼	118¼	118¼	
" '67	118¼	118¼	118¾	
" '68	118¼	118¼	118¾	
10-40's	113¾	113¾	114	
Currency 6's	124	124	124	

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" '62	117¾	117¾	117¾
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" '65	117¾	117¾	117¾
" '65, (new)	118¼	118¼	118¼
" '67	118¼	118¼	118¾
" '68	118¼	118¼	118¾
10-40's	113¾	113¾	114
Currency 6's	124	124	124

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Have been quiet today. Nashville Railroad stock is doing it in; there are many buyers at the quotations given, but there is no stir observable in any branch of the local stock market. The Transfer Company's gold bonds seem to go off more freely than any other security, for it is doubly secured, being indorsed by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and also by the short-line road. It is an 8 per cent. bond, both principal and interest being payable in gold.

Bills Lading as Collaterals.

Several weeks ago a question was applied to us for an opinion in this case: He had received from a Southern correspondent a draft for $1,000 to be duly paid on the arrival of the bales here, with a bill of lading for the cotton attached to it. The draft was presented in due time and protested for non-payment of the draft, and was returned to the holder. He, however, would probably be able to find the parties who shipped the cotton, and he wanted to know if he could not, by suit or otherwise, recover the proceeds of the cotton. We gave him the opinion that he could not, as the bill of lading was only collateral to secure the drawer against any loss he might sustain on the draft, and was not, if our interrogator gave up the bill of lading, and the draft was protested, he would probably be held liable to the parties who shipped it. Our suggestion he retained the bill of lading, and proceeded to find the property that was in the drawer proved to be worthless, and the whole scheme was apparently a trap to catch the cotton and pay nothing for it.

We come now to the other side of a similar case. A well-known Louisville commission merchant received an order from Philadelphia for a lot of seed, which he shipped, and drew for at sight with the bill of lading attached. The draft duly presented and promptly paid. This was repeated once or twice, when the shipper of the seed requested that the draft be made at one day's sight. One or more was paid, and at length one came back protested. Upon inquiring for the bill of lading, the officers of the Philadelphia bank informed him that the party who got it replied that they had surrendered that when the draft was accepted. This was entirely unauthorized on the drawer, who never left or authorized the drawee, and has relied on the retention of the bill of lading as collateral to secure the payment of the draft, and has not, as he supposed he had a right to do, sold the seed. His view was that the Philadelphia bank in surrendering this collateral had assumed the debt for the seed, and acceptance was not paid they were bound to make it good, leaving no question of the equity of this position, he for the Richmond bank acting for him) left the case to the Philadelphia "Commercial Exchange," a Board of Trade organization similar to the Produce Exchange of this city. To his surprise, and doubtless to that of many of our readers, the Philadelphia Board decided their own bank in the course taken, and exonerated it from liability.

We think this has been done somewhat hastily, and that a further examination will convince the gentlemen that we come to conclusions that there is yet another side not duly considered. Insurance companies have frequently been known to repudiate their policies on the ground of misrepresentations in the application, but they have not been known to repudiate their policies on the ground of misrepresentations in the application, but they have not been known to repudiate their policies on the ground of misrepresentations in the application, but they have not

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1871.

To Absentees.

Persons leaving the city during the summer, and who wish to keep posted with the news here, can have the COURIER-JOURNAL sent them and required time at the rate of $1 per month, by leaving their orders at our counting-room.

Hon. J. G. Carlisle and Hon. George M. Thomas,

candidates for Lieutenant Governor, will address their fellow-citizens as follows:

Lebanon, Saturday, June 24.
Springfield, Monday, June 26.
Bardstown, Tuesday, June 27.
Shepherdsville, Wednesday, June 28.
Elizabethtown, Thursday, June 29.
Bumfordsville, Friday, June 30.
Glasgow, Saturday, July 1.
Bowling Green, Monday, July 3.
Russellville, Tuesday, July 4.
Hopkinsville, Wednesday, July 5.
Madisonville, Thursday, July 6.
Henderson, Friday, July 7.
Owensboro, Saturday, July 8.
Hawesville, Monday, July 10.
Brandenburg, Wednesday, July 12.

Speaking at Lexington at night, and at other places at 10 o'clock p. m., unless otherwise arranged by the friends of both parties.

Hon. John Rodman and William Brown, Esq.

The appointments heretofore made for John Rodman and William Brown, Democratic and Republican candidates for Attorney General, are revoked, and they will speak as follows:

Franklin, July 2.
Russellville, July 4.
Bowling Green, July 5.
Glasgow, July 6.
Munfordville, July 7.
Elizabethtown, July 8.
Litchfield, July 10.
Hodgenville, July 12.
Lebanon, July 14.
Bardstown, July 15.
Springfield, July 17.
Harrodsburg, July 18.
Lawrenceburg, July 19.
Danville, July 24.
Somerset, July 26.
Monticello, July 27.
London, July 28.
Mt. Vernon, July 31.
Stanford, August 1.
Lancaster, August 2.
Richmond, August 3.

Hon. John M. Harlan,

Republican candidate for Governor, will fill the following appointments:

Mount Sterling, Saturday, June 24.
Cynthiana, Monday, June 26.
Brooksville, Tuesday, June 27.
Covington, Wednesday, June 28, at night.
Williamstown, Thursday, June 29.
Newcastle, Saturday, July 1.

Excepting at Shereburg and Covington, speaking each day at 1 p. m. On Friday, the 30th of June, I will speak at such points between Williamstown and Georgetown as my friends in Georgetown may designate.

The Sunday Courier-Journal.

The Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL is intended to be entirely separate and distinct from our regular daily edition. No advertisements are inserted in it unless specially ordered, and subscribers in Louisville, New Albany, and Jeffersonville who take but six papers per week will not be entitled to the Sunday paper as one of them. For the six papers they will be charged by the carriers 25c per week, and when they also take the Sunday paper the price is 30c per week.

Our Sunday paper is sent to subscribers by mail only when specially ordered.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning, will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

The Election of Delegates.

According to the plan proposed by the local Democratic Executive Committee, the election of delegates to a convention which is to assemble next Saturday will be held this evening in the various wards, beginning at five and ending at eight o'clock. It was designed at first to close the polls at seven o'clock, but on further consideration it has been decided to hold them open an hour later. The following is the apportionment for the precincts in each ward:

1st ward—First precinct, 3 delegates.
Second precinct, 5 delegates.
Third precinct, 4 delegates.
2d ward—First precinct, 7 delegates.
Second precinct, 7 delegates.
Third precinct, 3 delegates.
3d ward—First precinct, 5 delegates.
Second precinct, 7 delegates.
Third precinct, 5 delegates.
4th ward—First precinct, 8 delegates.
Second precinct, 7 delegates.
Third precinct, 3 delegates.
5th ward—First precinct, 6 delegates.
Second precinct, 3 delegates.
6th ward—First precinct, 7 delegates.
Second precinct, 5 delegates.
7th ward—First precinct, 8 delegates.
Second precinct, 5 delegates.
8 h ward—First precinct, 6 delegates.
Second precinct, 4 delegates.
9th ward—First precinct, 7 delegates.
Second precinct, 6 delegates.
Third precinct, 3 delegates.
10th ward—First precinct, 7 delegates.
Second precinct, 7 delegates.
Third precinct, 3 delegates.
11th ward—First precinct, 11 delegates.
Second precinct, 11 delegates.
Third precinct, 3 delegates.
12th ward—First precinct, 5 delegates.
Second precinct, 5 delegates.
Third precinct, 2 delegates.

The basis of delegation is fixed upon the Democratic vote given for sheriff at the last August election. The delegates are to be chosen as the precincts of the city then existed. The sub-executive committees of each ward heretofore appointed are authorized and requested to carry out the instructions given as far as practicable.

The delegates thus appointed are to meet at the Court-house and organize their respective Senatorial districts, and make their nominations respectively for State Senators of the city. After which they shall meet in the various rooms of the Court-house, and organize their respective Representative districts of the city, and make nominations for each of the districts.

We can add nothing to what we have already said as to the importance of selecting the next Louisville delegation in the Legislature. We want active and efficient men—not necessarily old and not particularly superannuated men, nor professional nor pot-house politicians—to represent us at Frankfort. Live, young talent, without experience, is quite as good as mature ability, with special axes to grind. We need capable and upright men, men of promise and character, sound in their Democracy and their morals. Let everybody turn out and look to it.

PERSONAL.

Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge was in the city yesterday, a guest of the Galt House.

Hon. ROBERT MALLORY, of Oldham county, is now in the city, the guest of the Willard Hotel.

Professor Bayless has entirely recovered from his paralytic stroke, and is looking very well.

Hon. William Brown, Republican candidate for Attorney General, was at the Galt House yesterday.

MORTIMER AUBRY, Deputy United States Marshal, from Owensboro, Ky., is now in the city, stopping at the Willard Hotel.

Hon. S. S. Churchill, Secretary of State, and Colonel Grigsby, of Madison county, were in the city yesterday, stopping at the Galt House.

A company of thirty ladies and gentlemen en route from the Centennial, five to their homes in Cincinnati dined at the Galt House yesterday.

Mr. Ben. J. Webb, Jr., of this city, was married to Miss Clara M. Orange, daughter of the late Wm. Orange, Esq., of Cincinnati, in that city on Tuesday last.

Rt. Rev. Dr. McGill, Bishop of Richmond, Va., and formerly pastor of the Cathedral church of Louisville, is in the city, a guest of his brother-in-law, the Hon. Ben. J. Webb.

S. T. McKnight, Hannibal, Mo.; L. M. Flournoy, Paducah; Col. C. H. Carlton, Ark.; Capt. J. H. Woolfe, Georgetown; Jas. Calhoun, U. S. A.; Chas. Briggs, New Orleans; C. and H. Major, Frankfort; Thos. Butler, New York, were among the arrivals at the Galt House yesterday.

CITY BUSINESS.

☞ The only samples in the city of cast-iron fountains, in new and beautiful designs, are to be seen at the store of Messrs. Speed & Creighton, No. 142 West Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ J. W. Sexton & Co., anticipating a rise in the thermometer to-day, have made preparations for a brisk trade in soda and mineral waters, which will be unusually cool and refreshing. Rich every one, &c.

☞ W. R. Richards, who established a business here in 1868, in rented pre ises, quickening and all kinds of house work, has removed from No. 13 Market street, between Fifth and Second, to No. 125 Third street, opposite the Custom-house.

☞ Now is the time to buy tickets in Golladay's next drawing. They are for sale at Scott Glore's and other agents. Orders addressed to J. R. Golladay, Bowling Green, Ky., will be filled up to departure of last mail on Monday evening.

☞ Mrs. C. M. Walters having recently taken possession of the large residence of the late John M. Stokes, Second street, between Walnut and Chestnut, will accommodate one or two small families who may be seeking a desirable home, and will day-board a limited number of young gentlemen. The location is desirable, and the accommodations are unsurpassed.

BASE BALL.

The Game To-day.

The attraction at Cedar Hill this afternoon will be the game of base ball between the old Louisville Club and the gallant Eagles, who will appear with their full nine for the first time this season. The old Louisville Club has some remarkably fine players in it, and they will unquestionably make the game an interesting one. We hope to see a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen at Cedar Hill this afternoon.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

ANOTHER CASE of jimjams is in the City Hospital under the treatment of Dr. Orendorf.

THE LOUISVILLE GYMNASIUM BAND favored the COURIER-JOURNAL office with a serenade yesterday morning.

A TEACHERS' INSTITUTE will be held in Hartford, Ky., commencing Monday, July 24th, at 9 a. m., and continuing six days.

THE COLORED female ward in the City Hospital is so much crowded just now that not a single applicant can obtain admission.

THE soldiers at the Taylor Barracks have been supplied with a beautiful summer hat, manufactured especially for them by Hastings & Conner.

THE STORE of Demoss & Hampton, at O'Bannon's Station, was broken open on the night of the 22d by some burglar, who stole $20 in money and several pairs of boots and shoes.

WILLIAM MCKINNEY and Margate Miller were arrested yesterday, each on a charge of disorderly conduct, and brought to the First-street station-house. The latter was bailed out.

ERNEST JONES, the colored man who, on Thursday last, was ejected from a street car, is about to bring suit for damages, in the United States Courts, against the Market-street railroad.

Speaking at Lexington at night, and at other places at 10 o'clock p. m., unless otherwise arranged by the friends of both parties.

W. S. BARRINGER fell through the hatchway of a steamboat at the wharf, on Thursday evening, and was taken to the City Hospital. He is very much bruised, but no bones were broken.

PAT. DEVLIN, who was so badly hurt at the Nashville depot on Thursday, had his leg amputated yesterday morning at St. Joseph's Infirmary. He is doing as well as could be expected.

THE POLICEMEN of the West End report the doss so much children on that beat they can be heard to bark, eith r in the day or night. Very many people applaud the diligence of the watchmen in the matter of dog slaying.

THE FIRE ENGINES were screaming and thumping an accompaniment to the report of Fourth and Green streets, on Fifth and Green streets, from midnight until day. 'Twas a rough night.

THE GATES to the footwalks of the great bridge have been shut heretofore at 7 o'clock in the evening. It will be news to lovers of a fresh breeze to know that the walks will be thrown open to the public hereafter until 11 o'clock at night.

JAMES DOUGLAS was registered on the state or Clay-street station last night for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and Rudolph Bahn for the very frequent offense of abuse of family; John Gill, on the same charge, was taken to First-street station.

THE REV. JOHN C. YOUNG, of this city, will address the members of the Diagnothian society of Center College and deliver the oration allotted to the graduating members, Wednesday, June 28th, at 8 o'clock p. m. in the Second Presbyterian Church in Danville, Ky.

AN EVIL gentlemen, who lives at and near Portland between the Bridges streets, say that a certain grocery-keeper in that locality is constantly whipping his wife in a most brutal manner. The blows are heard by the neighbors, and some of the people are becoming indignant.

A BLACK GIRL went to police headquarters yesterday evening and reported that a man had just struck her with a chair, because she had asked him for money which he owed her. The officer treated the matter as a joke, and sent through the crowd of loafers in search of the assailant.

THE STUDENTS of Hollinsworth & Johnson's Commercial College will give an excursion and basket picnic at Silver Creek, Indiana, on Wednesday, the 28th of June. Trains conveying passengers to the grounds will leave the depot at the corner of Thirteenth and Main streets every hour during the day.

THE election for delegates to the Democratic Convention will be held this evening in the second precinct of the Ninth ward, at the corner of Nineteenth and Broadway, and in the Third precinct at John Gilion's carpenter shop. In the second precinct of the Eighth ward, the meeting will be held at the corner of Sixth and Broadway.

WE have received a piece of new music entitled the Louisville Commandery Quickstep, published by Henry Knoefel, composed by C. Bitter, and played by Chris. Hamp's Great Western Star Band. It is dedicated to S. S. Parker, Eminent Commander of Louisville Commandery of Knight Templars, and on the title page is a capital likeness of that gentleman.

A LITTLE after 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon a lot of hands, also as a number of horses attending a portion of the Nicolson pavement, at the corner of Broadway and Hancock street, took fire. Some one pe ceived of neat without knowledge started a fire alarm. No. 18 Chestnut-street engine, which brought out the firemen only to their horses unnecessary.

THE FUNERAL services of MRS. Laura Shirley, wife of Mr. THOMAS Sherley, of Jefferson county, and daughter of Mr. J. Bruce, of this city, were celebrated at St. Paul's Church yesterday morning. Rev. Mr. Perkins officiated. The church was filled with the many friends of the afflicted family. A long procession of carriages followed the remains to the cemetery.

SEVERAL NEW CARS have been put upon the Main street track running from Lion Garden to Portland through Main and Preston streets. This route is now both pleasant and quick, and should be patronized by the people for the encircling public. The sewer on Second street is so far completed that the cars can pass without any detention. The whole work will be finished in a few days.

ANOTHER CASE of burglary occurred a few days since at Bardstown Junction. Tools were stolen from the house of Mr. Trunnell and used to bore a hole into the store of C. K. Bates. The burglar succeeded in getting in, and took as many goods as he could carry away on a horse. The same thief got a saddle, also, and took a fine horse from an adjacent stable. He succeeded in getting away undiscovered, and is not yet captured.

FOUR LADIES were running along Fourth street yesterday, in great haste, and appeared very much excited. A drunken man was seen getting along in his rear, and seemingly making efforts to catch them. Officer O'Connel went to the relief of the ladies, arrested the fellow, and carried him before the City Court. He got judgment, and was fined ten dollars. His name is suppressed out of respect to his family.

A GIRL fifteen years old, named Clara Hill, was arrested yesterday by Lieutenant Doyle, at the request of her mother. It seems that she has been playing the role of a young lady rather earlier than the old folks wished, and they brought the matter before the City Court, in which she was sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment in St. Xavier's Industrial school. Lieutenant Doyle escorted her to her new home.

DURING the progress of a trial yesterday before the City Court the fact was developed that John Taylor and Annie Jackson were living together as man and wife without being married. This was their own testimony, and it of course was their confession. When the trial was over, Lieutenant Doyle arrested the unmitted pair, and released them again after exacting a promise of immediate marriage. It is understood that the services of a musical young minister will be called into requisition in a few days.

ONE or more engines have for several nights past been engaged in pumping water along the line of the Fifth-street sewer. After the completion of the sewer, the earth was filled in within four or five inches of the level of the street, and the water thrown from the engines along this trough contributes to settle the earth over the brick work. The, if the Nicolson or other pavements shall be laid along Fifth street, a firm bed may be had, and the staking of the pavement, as in the upper part of Broadway, will be prevented.

MR. JOHN WATTS KEARNEY, Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the Sixth ward, publishes a note in this morning's issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL touching the question of eligibility, raised against him by a correspondent in yesterday's issue of the paper. Mr. Kearney states that he was born and raised a Kentuckian though educated abroad, and that he came to live in Louisville in February, 1870, having given up his former residence in order to pursue his profession here. For further particulars he offers to furnish proof, if demanded.

A FRIEND of Major J. M. Wright, who is the only Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the Seventh ward, complains that our articles on the next Legislature are made to have application to him. Just the contrary should be assumed by the public. We said one or two very several weeks ago to do what we are not in the habit of doing—that is, make a special indorsement of the claims of Major Wright. We regret him as qualified in every respect to render the city valuable and efficient service, and take it for granted that he will have no opposition before the approaching municipal convention.

DR. C. W. KELLY did some very bad shooting for a very good marksman on Second street last night. Returning to his office about 11 o'clock, he found that a big buck negro had pitched open his door and was helping himself to a number of books and valuable papers. Finding he was detected, the fellow broke and ran, Dr. K. following with a drawn pistol. The darky ran toward Green street, but the Doctor could not shoot for fear of hitting some passers. At the fellow turned the corner of Green, however, he made the mark in good style. The Doctor then entered the second story window of a house opposite, and the darky disappeared in a friendly alley.

Persistent Pugilists.

Some time yesterday forenoon there was a difficulty between two negroes at the New York store. John Cozzens, one of the negroes, lives with a family on the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, and the other, Lazarus Williams, has his home at 169 Walnut street. Still later in the day they met and fought at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, but some gentlemen interfered and separated them. Late in the evening, as Williams was walking along Third street, between Chestnut and Broadway, Cozzens came up and hit him with a brick on the forehead. Williams was taken to Dr. Green's office, on Third street, where the wound was treated. It was found that the external table of the skull was fractured, forming an opening into the frontal sinus. The wound is of a rather dangerous nature, but not necessarily fatal. Officer Gullick arrested Cozzens, and brought him to First-street station.

St. John's Day.

To-day is St. John the Baptist's day, and as St. John is regarded as the patron saint of Architects, the Masonic Fraternity of this and neighboring cities are to celebrate the day with becoming ceremonies. A grand levée is to be given at Parquet Springs, under Masonic auspices. The programme, among other features, announces a first-class ball in the large and beautiful hotel recently fitted up there, which will bear comparison with any in the country. An excursion train will leave the Louisville and Nashville railroad depot at 8 a. m., and return the same night; the round trip costing only 50 cents. At Mitchell Ind., the Masons of New Albany, with a large invited Louisville delegation, will hold a brilliant fete. Clark Lodge No. 83, the oldest established lodge in the city, will hold festivities at Twelve-Mile Island, where ample preparations have been made to make the celebration enjoyable by all.

WAR IN THE WEST-END:

A Furious Fight Between the Owner of a House and the Builders.

There was a considerable war in the West-end yesterday, and it raged for a while with unrelenting fury, and came very near resulting in the death of a respectable citizen.

Some months since a contractor named Miles Lintz, got the job of building a house on the corner of Twenty-fourth and Kersey streets, for Mr. Andrew Bulke. The house was to cost $1,100, six hundred of which were paid in advance, and the rest was to have been paid at the completion of the work. The building, according to one statement, was to have been done by Thursday evening last, but though very nearly finished, was not entirely done. The carpenters were there on Thursday at work, and the house would soon have been ready to be occupied. But Burke became impatient, and moved in on Thursday evening. Lintz knew nothing about it until yesterday morning. He seemed much astonished to find his employer in such a hurry, and a quarrel commenced at once. In a short while the other carpenters came bringing tools of all description, and the fight commenced in earnest. It is not known how many participated in the assault upon Burke, but the poor fellow was used up considerably. A tool of some kind fell mercilessly upon his left hand and almost crushed it; both arms were cut in one or two places, and a tear in one of the body were more or less bruised. The fury of the assailants did not stop here. All the furniture placed in the rooms on the second story right was thrown out into the street, the doors and window-shutters were jerked from their hinges, and the whole building seemed likely to fall a victim to the passions of the men.

Burke in the meantime went, as best he could, after a policeman. Officer Burk returned with him, and no sooner was he in the house than the fight commenced anew, this time with an additional force to antagonize the strength of one of the assailants. Policeman Pickering had also arrived, and the belligerent parties were immediately arrested. They were taken to the Seventh-ward station-house, and their names registered as Mike Lintz, Joe Pitting and Howard Crabtree. The part that each took will be determined this morning at the station-house, and Lintz immediately swore out a peace warrant against Burke. It was tried yesterday evening before Squire Hedrick, and the court decided against Lintz, who had the costs to pay.

OVER THE EMBANKMENT.

A Serious Accident on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad.

Yesterday morning, at 7½ o'clock, as train No. 1 on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad was going north, when about three-fourths of a mile beyond Battle Ground, above Lafayette, an accident occurred, by which the fireman, a Mr. Perry, of Lafayette, was killed, and several persons injured. The accident was caused by a heavy rain having washed away a culvert at that point. The engine and tender went over the embankment, instantly killing the fireman and slightly bruising the engineer, Mr. William Grimstead, of Lafayette. The baggage-car was thrown from the track and rolled a few feet down the embankment, the baggage-master, Mr. Amos Silder, of New Albany, receiving a few severe bruises. Brakeman Henry Kinney, of New Albany, received a slight cut on the head. The passenger coach was thrown from the track and reached to the train, and but few passengers. One gentleman, whose name we could not learn, had two ribs broken, and suffered from severe bruises; another passenger, a lady, was slightly bruised about the chest. No other passenger sustained any injury. Conductor J. P. Bently escaped without the slightest scratch. The body of Whitman, the fireman, was found shortly after the accident lying under the tender. The train was running at the usual rate of speed, and a slight rain had fallen. Some unconnected cars, had passed over the road, at the same place, about two hours previous, followed by the "section boss," who found the culvert all right. The train was then started, and all went well with it going on regular time last evening. Owing to the great distance from the scene of the disaster to the nearest telegraph station it was impossible to get full particulars.

AMUSEMENTS.

Masonic Temple.

In the preliminary notices of the exhibitions by the members of the Louisville Gymnasium, very favorable mention was made of the ability and skill possessed by the gentlemen who were to appear in the several performances. A large number of spectators crowded the Masonic Temple last evening, and received the most substantial evidence that the anticipated merits of the performance then presented were far from being over-rated. There is every reason to believe that similar large assemblages will be present at the matinees and evening exhibitions to-day, and welcome them with the same enthusiastic applause as characterized the opening exhibition last evening. It would be impossible, without devoting a most unusual space to the purpose, to give anything like an analysis of the various features on the very full programme. Some of the acts were, on the horizontal bar, for instance—would require an illustrated treatise to do it anything like justice. The beautiful dumb-bell exercises were graceful and most artistic and eminently deserving of being attempted and practiced by many who were then present. Messrs. Dinsmore and Graham gave a gymnastic exhibition on the parallel bars excelled anywhere. The personation of two tyros in the art was both highly amusing and extremely life-like. From first to last the entertainment was in every respect of the most successful character. Changes will be made in the programmes of both performances to-day. Thus far Louisville has reason to be proud of her athletes and gymnasia.

DUSKY RIVALS.

The Bloody Sequel to a Colored Love Scrape.

A cutting affray occurred last night, about ten o'clock, on the corner of Fifth and Madison streets. A colored man named Hollie Garrett was walking along, attended by two friends, one on either side, when another colored man, named Bye Bell, met them and commenced an altercation with Garrett. Very few words were spoken before Bell drew a small pocketknife and struck the blade about two inches into Garrett's back. The wound being just between the shoulder-blades. The origin of the difficulty is somewhat of a mystery, but it is generally believed that a colored girl is the cause of the whole affair. Garrett acknowledges that all three of them were at a ball, several months ago, and at that time a kind of fuss started. The weapon, however, with which Bell had was taken away, and the difficulty crushed in its incipiency.

The friends of the two parties say that Garrett was the best-looking, and that the lady showed her preference for good-looks by smiling upon the good-looking man. This kind of treatment so enraged Bell that he determined to demolish the dandy appearance which had blasted his hopes of happiness.

Garrett managed to get home, at the corner of Bowser and Walnut streets, where a physician dressed his wound. The policemen were in hot pursuit after Bell, and perhaps by this time he is in Twelfth-street station-house, meditating over the heartless stabbing of a rival and the loss of a sweetheart's love.

ALL FOR HER DOG.

The Unfortunate Result of a Little Girl's Affection.

A little girl named Louisa Glasser was yesterday in the second story of a house at the corner of Eighteenth and Cor reess streets. She was at a window looking out upon the yard of the next house, which was not further than three feet from her. Her little dog was upon the roof, jumping and barking as if in anger or fear. The little girl, supposing that the policemen entered the gate and came along the little three-foot passway, and would soon have been under the window. Thinking the dog were going to kill her pet, she sprang out to the roof and caught the animal in her arms. By some mishap she failed to get firmly upon the roof, and the two fell headlong to the ground, a distance of nearly sixteen feet. The dog fell uncrippled, and thereby broke the shock which would probably have killed the girl. As it was her head struck the ground with great force and for some time she was perfectly senseless. The forehead was badly bruised, and the nervous system of the body were injured. She had recovered her wits and could converse very well yesterday evening.

The dog's leg was broken, but otherwise it was uninjured. The policemen were not on a dog-laying mission, and they greatly regretted the little girl's fright and misfortune.

A Wonder in Sweet Owen.

About the latter part of the sixteenth century terrible excitement was caused in Germany by a report that a golden tooth had appeared in the jaw of a child born in Silesia. On investigation, the report proved to be true. A full force of hands was soon known all over Germany, notwithstanding its concealment was attempted. Being regarded as a mysterious omen, great ecstacies and universal anxiety was felt as to what this might mean. Its real import was unfolded by Dr. Borst, who published the result of his researches, by which it appears that, at the time of the child's birth, the Sun was in conjunction with Saturn, at the sign Aries. Alarm therefore subsided. The golden tooth was the precursor of a golden age in which the Germans would drive the Turks from Christendom and lay the foundations of an empire that would last for thousands of years. And now, just as the world is becoming quiet after a long war, a child is born with its mouth full of teeth turns up in Owen county. True, this last rumor has no other authentication than what a "reliable gentleman" gives it, but the similarity of the two tooths is substantiated by several historians. But this last miracle may be as much a fact as the other, and far more portentous. Whether a war of nations, pestilence, or of races is brewing, we must wait and see. After all, this new wonder may turn out nothing but "a bite."

Another Street-Car Accident.

Yesterday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock while a car was coming up Walnut street, the driver noticed two children, a boy and a girl, playing near the side of the track, between Wenzel and Garden streets, but not attaching to the matter much importance, and he consequently did not slacken the pace of the mules. Just as the car came to the place where the children were, both of them suddenly sprang up and started to cross the track. The girl, the elder of the two, managed to escape, but the boy fell beneath the feet of one of the mules, and then the car advancing, his left foot was crushed nearly up to the ankle by one of the wheels. Mr. Clemens Emboll, a member of the city police, is the father of the children, and he resides near the scene of the accident. Daniel O'Connel, the driver, a young man about twenty-one years of age, was arrested by Officer Pattens, and brought to Clay-street station.

VICK'S GOLD.

Curious Adventures of a Colored Confidence Man.

He Makes a Good Thing Out of a Mysterious Express Safe.

A STRANGE STORY.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

BOWLING GREEN, June 24, 1871.

One evening, not many months ago, there arrived in Bowling Green a deputy United States Marshal, then upon business foreign to the subject matter of this story.

While tarrying here for a while he became privily acquainted with those facts that there lived here a negro by the name of Henry Vick, who frequently handled considerable gold coin. This negro was in the employ of Mr. Alexander Pyle, a gentleman who resides here and owns a grocery and harness shop. A short time prior to this date, Mr. Pyle had absconded from the negro a confession to this effect: That a few years ago he was in the employ of a Mr. Ferry, a saddler doing business in the town of Russellville; and that while there, one Sunday evening he and his employer were out upon one of the hills adjacent to Russellville, and while sitting down cracking walnuts, they discovered two men approaching, with a box between them, which they with difficulty were able to carry. They stopped near a large ledge of rock, and commenced, with the aid of a fence-rail, to pry up a heavy limestone rock, under which the box was deposited. There was, from the first, an uneasy manner about the two men, which, aside from the day being one of rest, attracted their close attention, from a convenient position.

When the two men had put down the rock and left, the negro and his employer went to the place, found it well and left. They returned again just before sun-down with a crowbar, and pried up the rock, expecting to find some evidences of crime. The box was an express safe, of the smaller size, undersuch like that there were a number of letters and papers, mo ey orders, and among them the key to the safe was found. With this they easily opened the safe, and found it filled literally to the brim with gold and some silver.

They then waited until nightfall and removed the box to a vacant lot not far from the residence of Mr. Ferry—the negro knowing well that he was thought safest for him to do so. Not satisfied with the hiding place first selected, they, about a week after, removed it to the residence of the aforesaid burying-ground, the side of Russellville. At this time they examined the contents of